

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1922—VOL. XV, NO. 18

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

## GOVERNORS CHEER DRY LAW DEFENSE AS PARLEY CLOSES

Mr. Allen of Kansas Tells Conference Present Trials of Enforcement Only Natural

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 16 (Staff Correspondence).—Although the absence of John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, and author of the enforcement attack at Thursday's session, prevented the subject being raised officially in today's session, doubts regarding the prevailing dry attitude among the governors on the subject were dissipated through private expressions of opinion.

Henry J. Allen, Kansas, sole speaker at the meeting today, was emphatic in adding his voice to the public declaration of Gov. Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, that the dry law has not only come to stay, but is being enforced.

President Harding's invitation to the conference to meet him informally in Washington on Monday, at which time a discussion of better methods of enforcement is to be held, was instrumental in preventing what the executives believed would have been a premature comment on the matter. A large number of governors will attend the presidential conference, but John M. Parker will not be among them.

Today's session which started at 11 o'clock, began with a plea for uniform marriage and divorce laws, by Mrs. Genevieve Parkhurst, representing the expressions of opinion of many women's organizations throughout the country. She asked for a constitutional amendment to this effect. Following Governor Allen's speech the conference went into executive session before adjournment.

Kansas Struggles Recalled  
Kansas was a pioneer state in bringing prohibition to the attention of the nation. The struggle with liquor interests after passage of the State dry law is a miniature of the nation-wide fight today. Every modern argument, every move of the wets in America was forecasted two decades ago in Kansas, where the forces for law and order ultimately triumphed.

Governor Allen says he has only to listen to wet appeals today, to be taken back 30 years to the time when liquor agitators in his home state were forecasting ruin for Kansas by its rash step, and advocating at least partial modification by the introduction of liquor with low alcoholic content. Mr. Allen said:

"Complete enforcement will not come over night, and absolute enforcement may never come, any more than an absolute end to stealing. The present transitional stage is bound to give way to a period of relative enforcement. People will deceive themselves who think this reformation will be brought without a struggle. Kansas went officially dry 40 years ago, but it is only in the last 20 years that complete success has attended the law.

"Now, the second generation of young men has grown up who have never known the violation of the law were put to vote tomorrow, Kansas would cast a 90 per cent ballot to retain it."

Governor Allen, who is an emphatic, hard-hitting speaker, spoke with confidence that carried conviction. He frequently interjected humor in his remarks, but of his underlying seriousness there was no doubt. He viewed the national wet and dry fight as simply a large-scale representation of the long past struggle in Kansas. He continued:

Prohibition Is Business Proposition  
Prohibition has ceased to be merely an ethical question. It is now a plain matter-of-fact business proposition which entails every constructive business man in the dry ranks, and insures, if nothing else does, ultimate victory. "It has been proved that the town is more prosperous, the store better patronized, the worker happier where liquor has been banished. The sentimental, ethical, and moral appeal started the prohibition struggle and are as strong influences today as ever, but to them now is added the practical weight of the economic thought of the Nation, irresistible in itself, and needing only time to be wholly successful.

Complete enforcement needs a solid body of public opinion behind it. The failure to suppress the trade in large cities is due to the foreign elements, but even here closing down of saloons has been of inestimable benefit.

Governor Allen made these remarks following his scheduled address on the K. K. Klan, and they were undoubtedly provoked by the recent challenge of Governor Parker, for a manifestation of sentiment of the question, which roused so dramatic an answer from Governor Morrison (North Carolina) on Thursday night. Governor Parker's statement at this time, which many newspapers have accepted as the voice of the governors' conference, did not represent this conference nor even the southern states as a whole, Governor Morrison declared to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He scented a definite plot on the part of a minority of executives to commit the meeting, in the eyes of the public, to an anti-prohibition attitude. If any such effort existed, his speech on Thursday, and that of Governor Allen today, exploded it.

The Ku Klux Klan is simply a money-making proposition, with "superb salesmanship," Governor Allen declared. "It would be absurd, if it were not so successful."

"In Kansas," he continued, "the organization is being met on the assumption that it is a commercial undertaking. Business groups are required under the state law to secure a charter, and a charter has not been granted the Klan—therefore action is now pending in the Supreme Court to secure a writ forbidding it 'to do business.'"

## House Votes Limit on Small War Craft

Washington, Dec. 16.—By a vote of 351 to 9, the House today adopted a resolution making in order a provision in the naval supply bill requesting the president to negotiate with foreign powers relative to limiting the construction of war craft of 10,000 tons or less. By this action the provision itself remained in the bill, secure from elimination on a point of order as unauthorized legislation and insuring that the whole question will be passed upon finally by the House.

## PUBLIC ATTORNEYS PLAN BETTER DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Attorney-General Upholds President's Message and Says Liquor Dinners Must Cease

Means to better enforcement of prohibition, legislation essentially to this end, and the possibility of greater co-operation between the various officials charged with administration of the laws were before a conference of district attorneys and district attorneys-elect held in the office of J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, at the State House today.

The conference was secret, mainly to give the several law officers in attendance opportunity to express themselves freely concerning the various problems arising under the prohibition law. It was based on the fundamental aim of mobilizing the services and activities of the State's law officer and the officers of the eight districts of the Commonwealth.

Each district was represented by either the present district attorney or his representative, or the district attorney-elect. Mr. Allen presided and his office was represented by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General-elect. The district officers were: Thomas J. Hammond, district attorney of the North-western District; Charles H. Wright, district attorney of the Western District; Charles B. Blood, assistant district attorney of the Northern District; William G. Clark, district attorney-elect of the Eastern District; Harold P. Williams, district attorney of the Southern District; Emerson W. Baker, district attorney-elect of the Middle District; Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk; and Stanley P. Hall, district attorney-elect of the Southern District.

The federal Government was represented by Judge Robert O. Harris, federal district attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

That portion of President Harding's address to the Congress of the United States that dealt with the problem of prohibition enforcement provided the keynote of the conference. Mr. Allen opened the discussion with a statement which marshaled under the general question the special issues of more effective co-operation between federal and State officers and necessary legislation to prevent the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors in the Commonwealth.

The entire morning session was devoted to prohibition. This afternoon the district attorneys will take up the questions of automobile banditry, legislation controlling the carrying of firearms, the checking of useless and expensive appeals in criminal cases, and the need of improvement in the jury system.

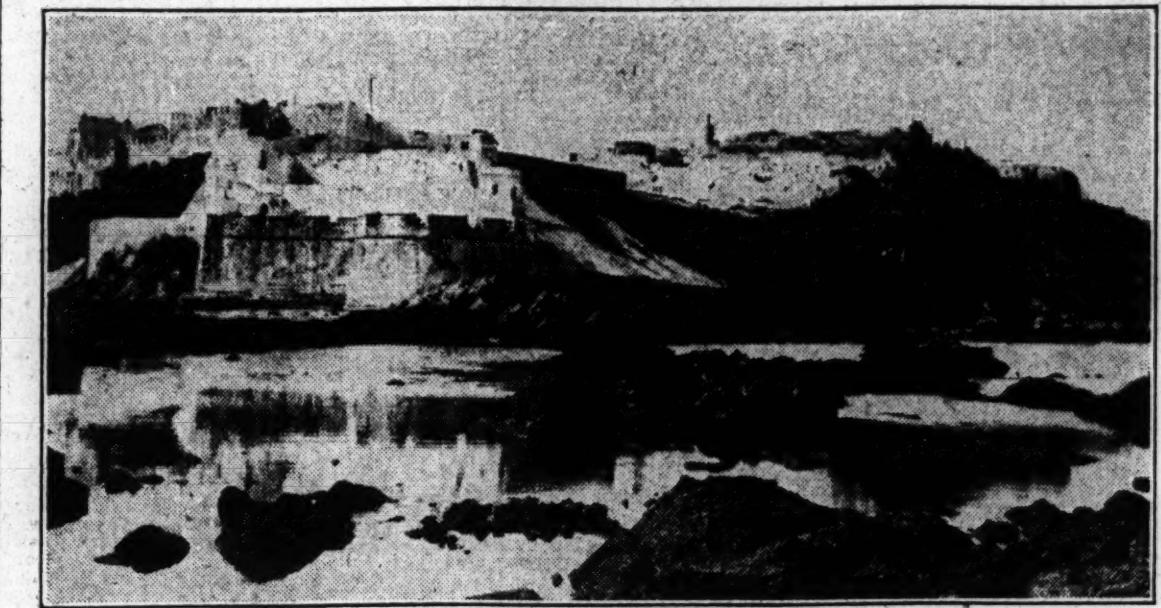
Attorney-General's Statement  
In his opening statement to the conference, the Attorney-General declared:

"This meeting has been called because of the first of the message of those who attended that conference expressed the opinion that such an opportunity to meet and exchange views with regard to the work of the district attorneys' offices was of distinct advantage to them in carrying on the work of their respective districts.

The keynote of this conference is the support of the President's message. The purpose of the conference is to secure concerted and uniform action in carrying out in this Commonwealth the President's appeal for the maintenance of law. The President's message is the universal sentiment of all who cherish our national honor. It is a summons to all thinking people to no longer tolerate the conditions which have been created by the sale of liquor. It is a summons to all thinking people to no longer tolerate the conditions which have been created by the sale of liquor. It is a summons to all thinking people to no longer tolerate the conditions which have been created by the sale of liquor.

Against Nullification  
But Massachusetts has always set her face against nullification, and I am convinced that an analysis of the

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Port of Tangier  
Because of the Threat of International Complications the Development of the Harbor of the Diplomatic Capital of Morocco Has Once Again Been Postponed

## LODGE ELECTION CALLED ILLEGAL

Official Protest Against Seating Will Await Action of Next Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Papers protesting against the seating of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), recently re-elected Senator from Massachusetts, were filed in the Senate today.

As Mr. Lodge was elected to serve in the next Congress, this Congress cannot pass on the question and it must be left to the Committee on Elections of the new Congress. Meanwhile Mr. Lodge refuses to dignify the protest with any comment.

C. W. Crocker of Boston, chairman of the Liberal Republican League of Massachusetts, issued a statement in which he said that his action was not a move in favor of Col. William A. Gaston, defeated Democrat candidate, nor particularly to seat John A. Nicholls, but to "dislodge Lodge."

Irregularities Charged  
No two tabulations of the vote in Massachusetts, he said, agree and there were "flagrant irregularities in the election all over the State."

Asserting that he will have evidence to support that statement, Mr. Crocker claimed that Senator Lodge did not get a legal majority of the votes cast and that "Massachusetts had repudiated Lodge and all the reactionary obstruction that he stands for."

Our course in this connection is justified not only by abundant evidence already in our possession, but also and more emphatically by the overwhelming demonstration of Massachusetts public sentiment at the polls in the recent election. Out of a total vote cast for Senator of 167,157, Lodge polled only 41,413.

Represented by the vote for all other candidates, polling 456,027. Lodge was a minority candidate by 41,897 votes. Massachusetts has a substantial margin. In 1920 the Republicans carried the State by nearly 400,000 and this year, after a hard primary fight that left many irredeemable scores, an entirely unexpected candidate for Governor was elected by 50,743 votes. Fuller, our Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, defeated his Democratic opponent by 76,774 votes.

Newberry Mentioned  
It matters nothing to us whether our fight ultimately results in the seating of Gaston, a temporary appointment or special election. We are committed to a demonstration of fact and law in the presence of the people.

The issue is not a partisan one. Law and order in the broadest sense is involved. We are not afraid of anything that Lodge or his friends can do to obstruct our cause.

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## TURKS SEE FUTURE MAINLY DEPENDENT ON ALLIED POWERS

Kemalists Less Anxious to Split Entente, Since Parting Company With Bolsheviks

By Special Cable  
LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 16.—The protection of minorities and transfer of populations are now the main subjects of study and negotiation in the subcommittee at the Lausanne Conference. The complete and dramatic avoidance of the impending crisis in the first commission, due to the hesitation of the Turks to confront the consequences on humanitarian grounds of the issue of protection for minority peoples, bringing as it did automatically a severance of solidarity between the Turks and the Bolsheviks, has removed several of the greatest obstacles in the way of the Conference.

As a result things have quieted down and the talk has been not a little hopefully revived of the possibility of signature by the principals of some form of agreement on the main points, in the near future, after which the various national leaders might disperse to reassemble early next year to sign a formal treaty prepared in the meantime by subordinates.

Turks Display Shrewdness  
The prospect of such a consummation, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed, is not very bright, but experience has shown that anything may happen at this conference. There has been a discussion of what the protection of minorities under the League will really amount to. It is pointed out on the one hand that the Turks displayed shrewdness in accepting the league, for in so doing they obviated the necessity for an international commission resident in Constantinople.

On the other hand, it is recalled that during the assembly debates on this question serious consideration was given to the proposal of Prof. Gilbert Murray, for South Africa, providing that in certain disturbed areas there should be resident agents or consuls to report impartially on the behavior of various factions, with the idea of heading off outbreaks.

The proposal was not embodied in a formal resolution, because of the feeling at the time that there was no specific need for it and that instead of passing such a general statement it would be better, in view of the variety of contingencies that might arise, to leave matters in the hands of the Council, whose discretion was wide and adequate for the probable needs.

M. Honateaux, for France, took a prominent part in the debate and took the position that objection would not be made were it not for the danger of the indiscriminate application of such a doctrine which was taken to have some bearing on Alsace.

League Investigated  
The Monitor correspondent was assured by one greatly interested in the protection of minorities, especially Armenians, and familiar with the League of Nations' purposes and procedure that if the League takes charge and finds resident agents necessary, they will be provided. As League supervision ever since President Narutowicz was elected by the National Assembly, one week ago today.

The opposition to the choice of Mr. Narutowicz as President came mainly from the Nationalists, representing the purely Polish population, the members of this party resenting the election of a man who they declared represented the non-Polish and radical elements.

## FRANCE IS CHECKED AT PORT OF TANGIER

Britain and Spain Object to Development of Harbor Works Under Sultan

TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—At a most critical moment a new and remarkable turn has been given to the extremely difficult problem of Tangier and who is to control it in the future. In effect the combined pressure of England and Spain has brought France to yield upon a matter immediately arising, the consequences of which might have been very serious. So far as Tangier needs the new harbor works which have been postponed for a dozen years it is better that there should be a possibly slight further postponement than that they should have been entered upon in circumstances which were sure to bring about acute international trouble. The French have gracefully recognized that this is the real position, and have withdrawn from an attitude that was charged with danger.

The award of the contract for the works, which was to have been made—or at least the tenders were to have been finally received—on Nov. 9, has been postponed.

At the same time it would be idle to suggest that the French feel anything except that they have suffered a serious rebuff. On the other hand Spain, as indicated in the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, has not been an official status and not being an independent organization, has sent in its resignation en bloc. International rivalries, so keen at Tangier for long past, are naturally much sharpened now. It is announced that the matter of the awarding of the contract for the harbor works must now be postponed until after the Lausanne conference, when Britain, France and Spain will go entirely into the whole question of the future of Tangier and come to some determination upon it, this question, being the larger, to include the smaller but vastly important one of the harbor works.

The great significance of this postponement is essentially this, that it is a check, which France admits, upon the progress of her pretensions in the direction of enabling the Sultan of Morocco to exercise sovereignty upon Tangier. It is more than a year since France, puzzled like England and Spain upon the complexities of this problem which did not appear that it could in any way be settled to the satisfaction of everybody, set up the formula or theory that after all Tangier was in Morocco, and despite all international arrangements which had never been properly brought into being, it remained within the Sultan's territory and sovereignty. This formula, once set forth, was pressed with a certain measure of eagerness in many ways; it seemed that it

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ARMENIANS PLEAD FOR AID  
IN THEIR DIRE DISTRESS

Refugees Place Hope in American Intervention—Forced Exodus of Christians Continues—Kemalist Camouflage

By Special Cable  
MYTLENE, Dec. 16.—The press in the Near East is eagerly following the discussions at the Lausanne Conference, as its deliberations are calculated to be preponderant in developing and shaping the future of the vassal races. The Armenians are, no doubt, the first to be considered, as they are the most oppressed, and there is much cause for distress over their extremely hazardous situation. Catastrophe after catastrophe has overtaken this helpless people, which is now approaching the brink of final destruction. Among all questions affecting humanity, none perhaps so urgently calls for timely and radical solution as does the Armenian cause. But what is the cause?

Almost all the oppressed races have received partly, or wholly, their freedom, but the Armenians, women, children, and men, are suffering under a terrible bondage, and wandering abroad destitute and homeless, raise their voices in supplication, and ask anxiously how long the victors and judges of the world will calmly look on at the unheard-of suffering of this martyred Nation.

Much hope, however, is entertained by the Armenians as to the possibility of their cause being sponsored by the American delegation at the Lausanne Conference. The Turkish press

## GERMAN NATION IS SOLVENT; GOVERNMENT ALONE BANKRUPT, IS REPLY TO "COLLAPSE" SPEECH

Nation Has Great Wealth in Its Factories and Farms—Financiers Must Disgorge—Magnates Have Much Gold Abroad

By A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Mr. Bonar Law's declaration in the House of Commons yesterday that Germany is on the verge of a collapse was received here with mild surprise. Not even the mark, which is most sensitive to every wind that blows, was affected by it, but on the contrary it closed slightly higher and stronger than it was at the opening in the morning. Many political leaders were frankly uncertain how they should comment on the British Prime Minister's statement. The Nationalist Volkspartei expressed unwillingness to talk until they had thought over it more carefully.

Rudolph Breitscheid, the Socialist leader, was the only important German who would say just what he thought. "There is no special reason for Mr. Bonar Law's remark," he said. "It is just a general statement of conditions in Germany made by him to drive home his argument as strongly as possible." If Mr. Bonar Law was referring to the German Government's finances in contradiction to the German Nation, there is none here who will disagree with him. If he is referring to the German Nation, it is only the extreme Right and Junker classes who will agree that he was correct in his statement. Certainly the German Government is broke, but there has been no reason for Mr. Bonar Law's remark, so long that everybody here has long since come to regard that as a mere matter of detail, which is not worth worrying over. For a long time it has been known that it would collapse, unless German finance and industry came to its relief. The Chancellor, Herr Cuno, is now trying to find a way to induce this finance and industry to open their treasure chests.

Negotiations For Loan  
As it was said in the Monitor yesterday, Herr Cuno has already begun negotiations with them for a loan. He had a long conference with Carl Bergmann yesterday, after Herr Bergmann arrived here from London. Today he is to discuss the problem with the party leaders. As a result of these conferences, a way may be found to cause the industrialists and the financiers to place some of their wealth at the service of the Government.

Instead of the situation being regarded as hopeless, or nearly so, as Mr. Bonar Law indicated, there is a feeling of optimism here that Herr Cuno may after all find a way to relieve the financial plight of the Government. German industry and finance have large sums of gold abroad where they cannot be taxed by the Government here. For a long time industry has been paramount, and in the position, more or less to dictate to the Government just what it was to do. The advent of the Cuno ministry, however, there has been a well-defined move by the Chancellor to tell certain industrial leaders who previously wielded great power, "just where they get off," and to make them bear a rightful part of the burdens carried by the German people.

Industrialists Must Help  
In other words, he has created the impression that he is aware that there are such people in Germany save the industrialists and financiers are needs, other than those of the industrialists which must be met. He has not driven this thought home with any striking force, but it is more or less apparent that if industry is to get along with him in peace, industry will be compelled to help. If he succeeds in doing this, it will not be possible with the aid of the majority in the Reichstag. If this parliamentary aid is forthcoming and the Chancellor follows such a policy as will make industry, finance, and agriculture bear their part of the financial burden, there is sunshine just behind the clouds, and it may be said that Mr. Bonar Law's declaration is not justified by the facts.

When Mr. Bonar Law made no distinction between the finances of the Government and the wealth of the nation, but spoke of Germany as being on the verge of collapse," he showed that the rulers of the world are again prone to overlook the work of the real Germany, namely, the German factories, farms, and in private hands. However poor the German Government may be, however great the need of cash among the middle classes, it must be remembered they do not constitute all Germany. Unfortunately they have since the revolution been a small part of it. The real Germany has been that which has been making much money by agriculture and manufacturing. So long as the government is not in the position to avail itself of its just revenue from this wealth so long will it be "on the verge of collapse."

And should it not avail itself of this revenue accruing to it, and thereby "collapse," German agriculture and industry will go on just the same, making and taking its own profit. If Mr. Bonar Law refers to the mark and its downward plunge, when he spoke of the "collapse" of Germany, it might be recalled that there has been an even greater depreciation of the purchasing power of the ruble and the Austrian krona, and yet neither Russia nor Austria has quite "collapsed."

Furthermore the situation in Germany is quite different from that of either of Russia or Austria. In that there is something at the back of Germany, which neither Russia nor Austria possesses, namely a highly developed industry and agriculture. Less than a week ago, Mr. Lloyd

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George in the House of Commons showed that the productivity of the German farm is greater than that of England or any other continental country; that each cultivated acre in Germany feeds more people than are fed by the produce of any other European acre. This fact alone would serve to remove any possibility of "collapse" in Germany. Such a declaration as that made by Mr. Bonar Law was to have been expected at this time. The surprising thing, however, is that it should have come from him.

On Jan. 15 the German Government is going to have to make an important reparations payment. It hasn't the money with which to pay. It is not yet in the position to make industry disgorge. It is not to have a moratorium. More than a month ago when the Reparations Commission was in Berlin it was said in these dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor that there would be another moratorium.

**Reason for Moratorium**

The situation has not changed since then. The moratorium has got to be it. It is already in effect—a fait accompli. But before the Allies formally announce it, there has got to be a reason given. Germany "on the verge of collapse" might be accepted as a fairly good reason. However, it would be a more truthful statement to say that the German Government is "on the verge of a collapse." These facts are obvious to all unbiased observers in Germany.

They are plain to thinking Germans. Perhaps it was for this reason that today the Boston afternoon press gave Mr. Bonar Law's declaration second place to the Washington dispatch that the Missouri Representative, Cleveland A. Newton, introduced a bill in Congress authorizing the appropriation of \$7,000,000 to aid the needy in Germany and Austria. The various organs which featured this Washington dispatch were only a few days ago giving prominence to articles calculated to engender greater bitterness against foreigners in Germany, and to encourage discrimination against foreigners.

**NEGROES MIGRATE TO CITIES**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—Ninety-five of the 114 counties in Missouri have shown a decrease in Negro population in the last decade, according to the biennial bulletin of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, soon to be issued. Migration to cities is held to be the cause of the decrease in some counties.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Hockey game, Boston Athletic Association vs. Montreal National, 8:15.

English High School Class of 1902: Dinner, 6:30.

Suburban League: Dinner, Boston City Club, 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

Association of Mothers of Girls: Dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6.

Harvard College Française: Play, "Le Cœur Disposé," Jordan, 8.

Harvard Crimson: Staff banquet, Hotel Brunswick, 6.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, D. A. R.: Annual, "Tea Party Day" dinner and celebration, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Southern Club of Boston: Annual students' night, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Vocational Society of Boston: Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars: Barrage of Amusement, Mayor's night, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Boston Masonic Club: Members' Night, band concert, short talks, 8.

**Theaters**

Colonial: "Orange Blossoms," 8:15.

Copley: "The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.

Hollis: "Bull-Doz Drummer," 8:15.

Kelth's: "Vaudeville," 8.

Majestic: "Vaudeville," 8.

Park: "When Knighthood Was in Flower," (Film), 8:15.

Plymouth: "The Dover Road," 8:15.

Selwyn: "Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15.

Shubert: "Franklin D. Roosevelt," 8:15.

Tremont: "Captain Applejack," 8:15.

Wilbur: "The Bat," 8:15.

Symphony Hall: Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

**Boston Opera House—Russian Grand Opera Company in "A Night of Love," 8:15.**

**Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.**

**Radio**

WGI (Medford Hillside): 8 conditions of Massachusetts Automobile License; Scientific American Review; concert, Miss Mabel Benjamin, soprano; Albert Theodor, piano; WNAO (Boston)—9:30 to 11:30, dance music, Shepard Colonial Orchestra; concert, Miss Mary Shaw, soprano; Sunday—2:30 to 4, Wollaston Glee Club, 60 voices.

WJZ (Newark): "Uncle Wiggly Stories," by Howard R. Garis; 8:30, "Fashions," by an editor of Harper's Bazaar; 8:45, concert, "The Snow Orchestra" of New York; 10:01, "Current Events," Institute for Public Service.

KDKA (Pittsburgh): "Under the Evening Lamp," courtesy Youth's Companion; 7:30, bedtime story; 8, address by business men; 8:30, Beethoven and various concert, violin and piano selections, by Miss Margaret Horne and Mrs. Ethel Litchfield.

KYW (Chicago): Vocal and piano solos.

**SUNDAY EVENTS**

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Can We Live by the Golden Rule?" by Prof. Henry C. Vedder, author of "Philosophy," 7:30.

Melrose Community Forum: Address, "America's Race Problem," by Prof. William Pickens of National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, Memorial Hall, 4.

Perkins Institution: Choirs will render Christmas Carols, Watertown, 3.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Empire day festival meeting, 2:30; talk on "The Most Important People in the World Today," by H. Lincoln MacGee, 3:30.

Old South Meeting House Forum: "Are Our Prisons Inhuman?" by Frank Tannenbaum, penologist, 7:15.

Harvard Club of Boston: Recital by Socrate Barozzi, violinist; Arthur Fiedler, pianist, 4.

Boston Masonic Club: Musicals by Bostonians, 4.

Boston Public Library: Public lecture by John Orth on "Franz Liszt, the Man and the Artist," 3:30.

Harvard Club of Boston: Recital by Socrate Barozzi, violinist, 4.

Dickens Fellowship: Professor Walter Bradley Trippe Emerson Colloquy and story to read "A Christmas Carol," Boston Public Library, 7:45.

Girls' City Club: Open house for members and guests, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Lecture by Dr. N. L. Kellner on life in Palestine, 2.

Symphony Hall—Handel and Haydn Society, "The Messiah," 3:30.

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## PUBLIC ATTORNEYS PLAN BETTER DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

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causes which led to the rejection of the law with respect to intoxicating liquors at the last election was due to a number of causes. At the outset there was an organized opposition to the law on the part of those who fully understood its purpose and were determined to defeat it. The anarchists and the enemies of society, the bootleggers, the liquor interests and the underworld were opposed to any law which would strengthen the arm of the Government. But there were also many, a larger number than most people would believe, who voted "No," as they had always in the past voted "No" on the liquor question, believing that they were voting for prohibition. Others undoubtedly were misled by advertisements urging the voters to vote against the Volstead Act, and believed that by voting "No" they were voting to defeat the present provisions of the Volstead Act, and undoubtedly a large number of people, knowing the real intent of the law, nevertheless took the occasion to vote "No" in order to register a protest against the present stringent provisions of the Volstead Act and in favor of light wines and beer.

It is not to be believed that a majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth, if the issue were squarely before them, would vote against reasonable enforcement of the law of the land and make the task of every district attorney and every law enforcement officer more difficult and the opportunity to violate the law with impunity greater.

Police Commissioner Curtis, who was a fearless champion of law and order, and who understood the condition affecting the use of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth better than perhaps any other man, urged in his last annual report that when legislation was passed in this Commonwealth with respect to prohibition, it should make the state law conform to the federal law because the police officers and others who are charged with the enforcement of the law are under a great disadvantage due to the disparity at present existing.

**Desirable Legislation**

One of the questions to be considered in this conference is what legislation is desirable in order to enable the purpose of the Volstead Act to be carried out in this Commonwealth. Whether a law is effectively enforced depends upon public opinion. Public opinion is shaped by the leaders in any community, and the district attorneys have a very large influence in molding public opinion to the effective enforcement of the criminal law, because all of the police officers and other enforcement officers are greatly influenced by the attitude taken by the district attorneys, and if they see that their work receives the support of the prosecuting officers and that it is followed up and those whom they have apprehended are convicted and punished, they feel that their work receives recognition.

But you cannot expect police officers

## ARMENIANS PLEAD FOR AID IN THEIR DIRE DISTRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

declares that the United States is acting under the powerful influence of missionary organizations in America. In view of his Turcophile activity in Constantinople, the presence of Admiral Bristol at the Lausanne Conference has caused anxiety to Christians and comfort to the Turkish.

The American torpedo boat, 246, arrived here from Smyrna today, bringing about a hundred Greek and Armenian refugees of Vourla, who were in a most lamentable plight. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was told that for two months they had been put to forced labor, and that they were often denied even the small ration of dry bread to which they were entitled daily.

**Kemalist Camouflage**

The forced exodus of the Christians from Asia Minor proceeds rapidly under the orders of the Kemalists, who in the meantime endeavor to make the world believe that the apparent exodus is but a voluntary emigration. To no student of Near East affairs is unknown the fact that the Turks are past masters in methods of leading astray European public opinion. They first start to carry out their favorite motto, "Turkey for the Turks," by massacring the upper class of the Christian population of Asia Minor, and deporting out of the country the remnant dregs of their victims. Finding themselves confronted by the criticism of the civilized world, they abandoned their plan of expulsion and turned to another favorite line of per-

seuution, which in the end forces the victims to have recourse to voluntary emigration, as their only alternative. The exodus goes on chiefly from the Black Sea and the Mediterranean littoral, 150,000 having lately left the ports of Messina and Adalia, being landed in Greece in a most piteous condition.

Constantinople is reduced to a resort for Armenian refugees coming from the inland and the Black Sea littoral, from Adapazar, an inland town where previously lived 20,000 Armenians. Only 70 old men, women and children reached Constantinople in a wretched plight. The Armenian authorities in Constantinople are confronted by immense difficulties, and they are extremely put to it to house and support these unfortunates. Schools have stopped their functions in order to give asylum to the refugees. From Constantinople come shocking stories of the persecutions the Christians are experiencing daily at the hand of the Turkish police. Heavy taxes are levied on those leaving the country. The refugees who so far have left Constantinople are as follows: One hundred and twenty thousand Greeks, 20,000 Armenians, 15,000 Russians, 10,000 Jews and 25,000 other nationalities.

Ten thousand have left for America. Armenian and Greek papers in Constantinople are under the strict censorship of the Turks. They are now turned into party organs to curry favor with their oppressors. Their editors and directors are by one or another means being exposed to the threats of the Turks.

**ILLINOIS SPELLING BEE**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—The state spelling bee between the best county spellers in Illinois will be held Dec. 27 in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol Building. The contest will be before the Illinois State Teachers Association. Township contests already have been held.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably followed by snow or rain; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate variable winds, which the battle for law and order is being waged at the present time. You need in your work the support of private citizens, and as a private citizen I shall be glad to give you my support.

**Southern New England:** Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably snow or rain; moderate shifting winds.

**Northern New England:** Cloudy and warmer tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably local snows; moderate shifting winds.

**Weather Outlook for the Week**

Beginning Monday in north and middle Atlantic states: Unsettled with snow or rain at beginning; fair following until Thursday of Friday, when snow or rain is again probable; temperature considerably below normal.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	20	Kansas City	22
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	14
Boston	22	Nantucket	20
Buffalo	13	New Orleans	84
Calgary	18	New York	28
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	24
Chicago	16	Pittsburgh	46
Cincinnati	20	Portland, Me.	24
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	22
Denver	4	San Francisco	54
Eastport	4	St. Louis	26
Galveston	54	St. Paul	4
Hatteras	62	Washington	32
Helen	62		
Jacksonville	62		

## INVESTIGATIONS INTO HOTEL LIQUOR DINNER GOING AHEAD

Steps Taken Preliminary to Placing Information Before the Federal Grand Jury

Investigations of the reported violations of the United States Constitution at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, last Wednesday night, when whiskey is said to have been served to several hundred guests at the banquet of the New England Road Builders Association, are going forward preliminary to a full investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of all charges involved in the affair.

Under the direction of James P. Roberts, head of the Federal Prohibition field force in Massachusetts, several men have been making a thorough examination of the facts, and will turn their reports over to Elmer C. Potter, Federal Prohibition director for the State, who will transmit them to Robert O. Harris, the United States District Attorney at Boston. Mr. Harris, it is expected, will submit all testimony to the Grand Jury in order that as full an investigation as possible may be made.

Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of Boston police, was given the report of a preliminary investigation of the alleged violation of the Volstead Act by the captain in charge of Back Bay Station, which it is thought may lead to his placing the matter before the Boston Licensing Board for action by them. It was not thought likely, however, that the license of the Somerset would be revoked, unless unusual evidence developed pointing to guilt of the management.

**Preliminary Report**

A preliminary report from the federal agents under Mr. Roberts was being completed early this afternoon, which was to be turned over to Mr. Harris.

No action will be taken by Mr. Harris, he stated this morning, until he has been given this report. The report, however, it has been pointed out, has authority to investigate the matter without having it placed before them by anyone, but whether or not this will be done is wholly problematical, and the fact that all proceedings of the Grand Jury are secret made it impossible to learn even whether or not such an investigation is actually in progress.

Mr. Harris stated that it would avoid duplication of effort for him to remain inactive until prohibition officials had made their report.

Parker F. Soule of L. P. Soule & Son, building contractors, who attended the dinner of the Road Builders, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was sorry to have to confirm reports that the whiskey had been served at the banquet. The liquor had been, contained in small nursing bottles, he said, which were coated on the inside to give the appearance of containing milk, and one of them was before the place of every guest. From these guests helped themselves as they saw fit, he said.

George G. Gordon, acting superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, explained the situation of the hotels in connection with violations to a Monitor reporter when he said:

"It is true that the hotels are in a difficult position with regard to violations of the Volstead Act. It is often hard for them to prevent persons bringing liquor into their establishments, and I believe most of them are sincerely striving to prevent violations of the federal law."

"Nevertheless, it seems strange that it could have been possible for several hundred guests at the Somerset to be served with liquor, as reported by the press, without the management knowing about it. Of course, it is true that the liquor interests, who wish to revive an outlawed traffic so that they may make money out of the misery caused countless people through liquor, would be only too glad to block investigation of this affair. Such action would tend to create the impression that prohibition is indeed breaking down and cannot be enforced, for this is, if true, one of the most flagrant violations of the Volstead Act yet perpetrated in

Boston. I do not blame Mr. Hall directly for the affair, and I can readily understand how it could have occurred without his knowledge; but it is the business of a hotel manager to know what is going on in his hotel, and in the future much more careful guard should be kept, at all hotels as well as at the Somerset.

"The interesting part is that hotel men generally have had to admit, though reluctantly sometimes, that prohibition has proved a great benefit to them, removing a large part of the undesirable element which used to patronize hotels, and also because of increased patronage among other and better classes of citizens. But the liquor interests would like to perpetuate the hip-pocket violation and such affairs as that reported at the Somerset in order to create disrespect for prohibition, caring not a jot that at the same time they are doing damage to the reputation of hotels and placing their managers in a position where they would be open to severe charges and prosecution."

Mr. Roberts emphasized the point that he and his men were not "going to sleep on the job," and would continue their investigations and leave no stone unturned in their efforts to secure prosecution of those guilty of the violation.

A statement from Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the northeastern region of the Anti-Saloon League of America, severely condemning those responsible for the violation, if true, and calling for thorough investigation and immediate action, has been sent by Mr. Gordon to approximately 350 preachers of Greater Boston, asking them to urge such action upon Mr. Harris and Gov. Channing H. Cox.

## PRESIDENT REJECTS LEAGUE AS AVENUE TO EUROPE'S RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

reports because that may cause a reaction going further in the other direction than the hopes raised by unofficial affirmations. The policy of the State Department at the present is to hold in reserve all declarations until the steps being taken have led to a definite arrangement. Discussion of the details of negotiations, so far only of an informal character, is held to be unlikely and inadvisable. It was definitely stated that nothing beyond informal communications have so far been undertaken.

In regard to the proposed bankers' loan to Germany, which the visit of Mr. Morgan to Mr. Hughes brought so conspicuously to notice, the State Department denies official knowledge of it. The public is reminded that many months ago the State Department asked American bankers contemplating the making of foreign loans to inform the Government of the project. Each case is decided on its merits and the fact that Mr. Morgan may have represented interests contemplating a loan to Germany and having reported the same to the Secretary of State, does not mean that the Government proposed or approved it. That is one of the things yet to be worked out. Department officials deprecate alarmist reports about Germany and urge that the situation needs "calmness and coolness."

It was denied at the department that the United States has taken any steps looking toward the calling of a conference in Washington and, as to the Brussels conference, it was pointed out that that has not yet been definitely fixed and that until the United States is invited to participate no-

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Canes, Umbrellas, Gloves, Neckties, Mufflers, Fur Coats, Fur Lined Coats, Fur Caps, Golf Jackets, Golf Stockings, Leather Hat Boxes, Leather Bags, English Riding Crops—and the always thoughtful Merchandise Certificates.

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ing will be said about the American attitude and the course to be pursued. Without act of Congress, however, the United States cannot have direct representation, but it is not believed that any one in the conference, if it takes place, will have more influence than the "unofficial" delegates of the United States. As to the part that the United States will play in the meeting of the allied premier, set for Jan. 2, that also is among the topics taboed by the State Department at this time because no decision has been arrived at by the Government.

## DAUGHERTY CASE INSTIGATOR SAYS OFFICE IS SHIELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Immunity from testifying as a witness before the House Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the impeachment charges against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, was claimed by Oscar E. Keller (R.), Representative from Minnesota and author of the impeachment resolutions, on the grounds that his being a member of Congress exempts him, under the Constitution, from being compelled to testify. Whether or not the committee will report his refusal to the House of Representatives for its action is to be decided at a meeting of the committee Monday.

The unexpected turn in the investigation, involving the question of whether a member of Congress could be compelled to testify after making such grave charges, brought a large throng to the hearing today.

Members of the committee reiterated previous statements that Mr. Keller's refusal to appear indicated lack of good faith in making the charges, but Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for Mr. Keller, said today that Mr. Keller declined to testify because he thought the committee was hostile to him and not giving him a fair hearing.

Though the sergeant-at-arms of the committee called three times for Mr. Keller at the order of Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the committee, the Representative did not respond. Mr. Ralston announced that he would state Mr. Keller's position, and then there was much discussion among committee members as to whether they cared to hear from the attorney, since Mr. Keller did not appear.

George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, led the attack, making a motion that Mr. Keller's refusal to respond to the committee's subpoena be reported to the House for its action. Rising from his seat the Pennsylvania declared:

"Members of Congress are protected under the Constitution, unless they commit certain crimes, but it is monstrous to my mind for Keller to be protected after he has made these grave charges of high crime against a high government officer. We have a right to compel him to testify, and we should report him to the House for contempt."

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Every Christmas I watch with interest the changes in the character of Christmas buying.

The laughing, jostling, happy crowd of gift buyers seems much alike year after year; but underneath there are differences—no two Christmas crowds are quite alike.

This year it seems to me people are buying more intelligently; many more people are acting on a definite plan; there seems to be a decided shifting in favor of useful gifts; and especially they are inclined to buy merchandise of better quality.

Naturally such Christmas gift shoppers turn to Jordan Marsh Company, where they know that quality is always dependable. This is particularly true of articles of men's wear. Women buyers flock there with perfect confidence because they know they find there the styles and quality that men are buying for themselves.

Yours with Christmas Greetings,

John Botley

Men's Silk Shirts  
Men's Fine Neckwear  
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Men's Silk Pajamas  
Men's Lined Gloves  
Men's Silk Half Hose

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Men's Wool Mufflers  
Men's Felt Slippers  
Men's Leather Slippers  
Men's House Jackets  
Men's Bathrobes

MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR



## GOOD WILL NEEDED TO RESTORE EUROPE

Basic Troubles Said to Be Financial and Economic—Parliament Is Prorogued

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British Parliament broke up yesterday for Christmas in an atmosphere definitely more harmonious than has prevailed at any time previously during the past 12 months. At home the new Government has consolidated itself. Its initial session has not only accomplished the program promised—namely, firstly, the passage of no less a measure than that which has given autonomy to Ireland and, secondly, consideration of unemployment relief, but has also removed the embargo upon the importation of Canadian cattle and thereby smoothed the relations between Great Britain and its great Dominion.

Abroad the situation has also improved. The Turkish question may not have been settled, but the Lausanne Conference has at last made definite progress in that direction. M. Poincaré's moderate statement in the French Chamber yesterday and the overwhelming vote of confidence it obtained for him point also to a more reasonable attitude in Paris upon the matter of reparations, which now stands out as the main international difficulty with which the world remains confronted.

**Reported Loan to Germany**  
The London newspapers today give prominence to the reports of a big loan for Germany to be engineered from Washington and although the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns on inquiry that knowledge of anything of the kind is denied by London representatives of the financial firm supposed to be principally concerned, this does not prevent a general tendency here to look to the United States as the scene of the next decisive move in this all important matter.

This impression is strengthened by the fact, which has now become known here, that the American Ambassador

in London, who, it will be remembered, has recently been in consultation with his confreres from Berlin, Paris, and Brussels, is now to proceed to Washington, where his arrival is timed immediately to precede that of the mission under Stanley Baldwin, which is to discuss the funding of the enormous war debt owed by Great Britain to America.

**Diplomacy Has Failed**  
More and more as the situation develops the facts must be taken into account.

1. That the basic troubles of Europe are financial and economic.  
2. That, given an atmosphere of good will, no reason exists why they should not be remedied.  
The assembled international experts proved able at the time of the Geneva Conference to lay down agreed schemes of reconstruction. These schemes have failed hitherto, not because of any intrinsic defects but only because international jealousies have prevented the assemblage of a sufficient driving force to bring them into effect. This force must be a moral one, for diplomacy has signally failed. It is not to be found in human devices. Can it be that in any surrender of self-interest there lies the key to where it dwells?

## WASHINGTON YOUTH WINS SCHOLARSHIP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Karl G. Pearson, 17-year-old Washington High School boy, has won the annual Harvey C. Firestone University scholarship for the best good roads essay submitted by high school pupils throughout the United States and its territorial possessions. The Highway Education Board announced today.

The scholarship, which provides tuition and all reasonable expenses during four years at any college or university selected by the winner, is valued at not less than \$4000. Approximately 250,000 essays were submitted.

**CALIFORNIA TO GET BUFFALOES**

BERKELEY, S. D., Dec. 15.—Twenty hundred and fifty head of buffalo will be shipped alive shortly from the Scotty Philip buffalo ranch near Ft. Pierre, according to Andy Leonard, manager of the ranch. The animals have been collected to stock a wild animal preserve in California, it is said.

## OTTO KAHN OFFERS SOLUTION OF DEBT REPAYMENT BY ALLIES

Financier Gives Methods for Discharge, Without Pinching of Obligations to United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Solution of how the European nations can, without pinching themselves, repay to the United States the \$10,000,000,000 borrowed by them during the World War and shortly afterward was offered by Otto H. Kahn in an address at Barnard College. He suggested a loan to Germany, regulation of that Nation's business by the nations making the loan, and reduction of reparations to a figure what is possible for Germany to pay. He advocated a moratorium of a few years in which Germany can, with allied supervision, set her house in order.

Mr. Kahn expressed belief that the present turbulence in Europe is not due to the United States not entering the League of Nations, but to the faultiness of the peace treaties of 1919. He said the treaties do not conform to President Wilson's 14 points, which were accepted by Germany as a basis for peace negotiations.

He said that it may be possible that some Germans are trying to have payment of the reparations avoided, and that he favors making Germany pay all she can pay, but that financial regulation of that country and reasonable determination of what she can pay will more speedily obtain payment of reparations, than will mere bulldog insistence.

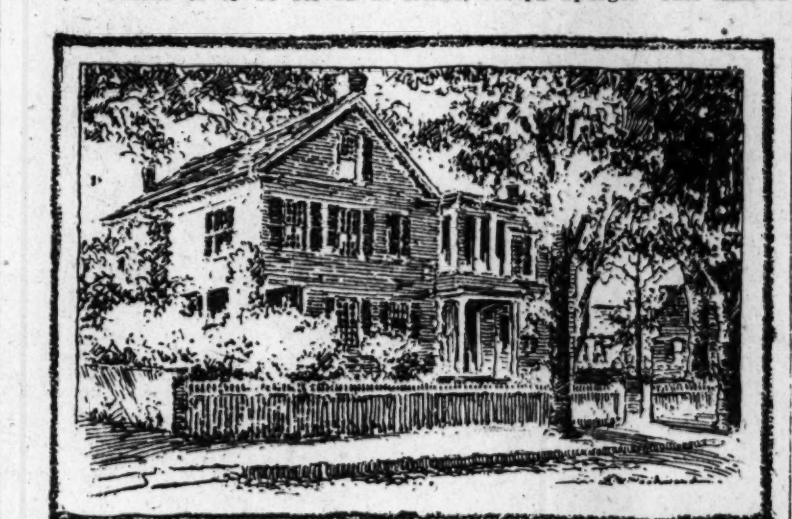
Relinquishment by the United States of part of what is owed this Nation by Allied nations simultaneously with a reduction by the Allies of their claims upon Germany was approved as to the ultimate advantage of United States trade by Mr. Kahn; but he added that the people and Government of the United States are opposed to a cancellation of any part of the allied indebtedness to this country and a way must be found in which this indebtedness can be repaid without disrupting the world's normal financial condition. Relative to such a way, Mr. Kahn said:

The \$4,000,000,000 which our Government loaned to the allied nations after the armistice (or, at least, so much thereof as was not applied to the settlement of war contracts here) are intrinsically distinguishable from the balance of the allied debt to us. They are not properly subject to argument, and should be promptly put in the way of repayment with a reasonable rate of interest. For instance, might stipulate interest at the rate of 3½ per cent, and an annual sinking fund of 1 per cent, beginning after, say, five years. The Refunding Commission ought to be empowered, according to its judg-

## WHITTIER HOME ASSOCIATION OBSERVES BIRTHDAY OF POET

Citizens of Amesbury, Where He Lived for Many Years, Honor Famous Writer and Abolitionist

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 15 (Special).—The Whittier Home Association will tonight observe the 115th anniversary of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier, the "Quaker Poet," the occasion also marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association, formed to pay honor to the famous poet and writer of Essex County. Dinner is to be served at



John Greenleaf Whittier's Home at Amesbury and "The Quaker Poet"

It was from Lewis Tappen of New York, the financial backbone of the anti-slavery society, including a check for arrears of salary due Whittier for editorial work. At this time Whittier was feeling the pinch of real poverty. At this time, too, he received a letter with not only a check for overdue salary but a gift of \$1000 from an English friend, Joseph Spurge. This enabled

630 in the town hall. Exercises appropriate to the occasion will be held and extracts from the poems of Whittier will be recited.

The annual observance of the birth of the great poet was started by the gathering together of a few friends of Whittier at the Public Library in November, 1892. The chairman and one of the most enthusiastic originators of the plan for holding memorial meetings each year was Orlando S. Bailey, a life-long friend and co-laborer of Whittier in anti-slavery work. Since then, each year, on the anniversary of his birth the Quaker poet has been honored by the citizens of Amesbury where he spent so many happy years.

"The River Path," one of Whittier's best, was written by him from a suggestion received by an evening on the Merrimack River in company with his sister. "The Last Walk in Autumn" was another poem inspired by the scenery about Amesbury. In 1857 he wrote "The Witch's Daughter," the poem now known as "Mabel Martin."

In this ballad Whittier traces the path he used to the Goody Martin place, as was his custom in many of his ballads. Opposite Pleasant Valley, on the Newbury side of the river, are "The Laurels," "Curson's Mill," and the mouth of the "Artichoke," celebrated in several of his poems. It was for the "Laurel Party," an annual excursion of his friends to this shore, that he wrote the poems, "Our River," "Revisited," and "The Laurels."

It was in a one-story cottage on Friend Street in this town that Whittier's occupied in July, 1836, a cottage with but four rooms on the ground floor and a chamber in the attic. In 1840 his residence in this place became permanent, he having been away from home most of the time from 1836 to 1840, engaged with his duties as secretary of the anti-slavery society of New York and as editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman in Philadelphia.

**Funds From Two Friends**

A two-story ell to the cottage was built and a story added to the eastern half of the original structure and a small ell of one story, occupying part of the space of the present "garden room," was built by Mr. Whittier when he bought the cottage in 1836. While repairs were making in the house in the summer of 1903, a package of old letters was found in the wall, bearing the date of 1847, the year when extensive repairs and enlargements were made in the house. One of them revealed the source of the money required for the improvements.

no change in the several remodelings of the house. The beams in the corners show a frame of older style and the clear pine boards in the dado are two feet in width. In this room are placed many memorials of the poet of great interest to visitors. The town of Amesbury enjoyed a sense of proprietorship in Whittier which it has never lost, even when Danvers claimed him for part of each year. He never gave up the old house, but returned to it oftener and oftener in his last years. The feeling of the people of Amesbury was expressed in a poem written by a neighbor, entitled "Ours."

I say it softly to myself,  
I whisper to the swaying flower,  
When he goes by, ring all your bells  
Of perfume, ring, for he is ours.

## DEPUTIES UPHOLD POINCARE CABINET

General Relief Felt When 512 Votes Are Cast for Premier and Only 76 Against

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 15.—With fresh talk of American intervention, the flotation of a loan and political help for Europe and with obvious British friendliness for France, it was not surprising that near 2 o'clock this morning the Chamber of Deputies backed Raymond Poincaré with an overwhelming vote, after he had delivered a most moderate speech. Fire and thunder were carefully omitted. Engineers and customs officers were substituted for soldiers in any measures to be taken against Germany. It should seem that M. Poincaré left himself open to the criticism of those who have been creating an agitation for several days past. He was indeed criticized, but nevertheless there was witnessed in the Chamber general relief when early this morning 512 votes were cast for M. Poincaré and 76 against.

It is difficult, perhaps, to explain to Anglo-Saxon countries how there can be a dangerous ministerial crisis, with everybody anxious, with discussions going into the night, when there is in reality a majority six times greater than the minority.

In spite of this indorsement it was really a narrow thing for M. Poincaré. There were many moments when his authority seemed shattered. His own speech was thin: M. Poincaré was anxious to postpone any action. He insisted that there should be no separation from England. Whatever is done will not be till after Jan. 15. No soldiers will be called up. Military action is practically rejected.

The speech was long but, stripped of phrases, it amounted to a promise that in consideration for British cordiality and partial acceptance of the

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DESIGNS and decorations not to be found in any other store in America.  
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## J. H. CLARKE TO HEAD DRIVE TO PUT AMERICA IN LEAGUE

C. W. Eliot, Jane Addams, Mr. Gompers and Other Notables to Join Former Justice in Endeavor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—John H. Clarke, who last September resigned his post as justice of the United States Supreme Court will head a national organization which will seek to bring this country into the League of Nations, it was announced tonight by Hamilton Holt, chairman of a committee which is organizing the movement.

The program for the organization will be submitted at a meeting with other groups and societies in New York Jan. 10. At the head of the list of sponsors, as announced by Mr. Holt, were: Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University;

Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, suffragan bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York; William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan.; Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Charles Dana Gibson.

When former Justice Clarke resigned, on his sixty-fifth birthday last Sept. 18, he wrote President Harding he wished to quit the bench to devote himself to "some public cause in ways in which I cannot serve them while holding important public office."

French, thesis that France shall not pay its debts unless it is paid France would drop all talk of an immediate isolated punitive expedition into the Ruhr. The negative side was far and away the most important. In the gallery the press men shook their heads and in the lobbies it was agreed that M. Poincaré would fall, if not at once, then very shortly. But the speeches against him seemed to lack punch, with the exception of that of André Tardieu, who reproached M. Poincaré with having promised much and given nothing.

M. Briand congratulated himself on having preserved the Entente. Leon Daudet declared that the occupation of the Ruhr was necessary. M. Forgot, a brilliant young orator, made an exposition which lasted two hours, the conclusions of which were difficult to follow. Whether he was for or against M. Poincaré remains unknown, but he past.

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The Chamber was tired. No lead had been given. M. Poincaré is in

the midst of delicate negotiations. The deputies cannot make up their minds and while calling for action in the Ruhr shrink from the actual responsibility.

M. Poincaré came out triumphantly and on a pacific program can go on till the middle of January.

**CAR LINES TO HANDLE GARBAGE**

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—The city of Detroit expects to effect a saving of at least \$750,000 annually through use of freight cars for garbage disposal on its municipally-owned street car system, according to Joseph W. Martin, commissioner of public works. Use of the car lines for this purpose is to begin next year.

**GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Tidewater Oil Sales Corporation has reduced the tank wagon price of gasoline in Massachusetts 2 cents a gallon to 22 cents.

**REMOVAL SALE**

of Pianos, Player Pianos and Phonographs  
Great saving to you because we are moving to new quarters Jan. 1st, 1923.  
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Boudoir Lamps, from..... \$9.75

Reading table lamps, from..... \$22.50

Bridge lamps, from..... \$19.50

Sewing Basket of Buff wicker. Replete with the necessities and complete with the needfuls of the wielders of the needle. Cover and rim of morocco, in colors of your choosing. Satin..... \$28.00

Thimble extra..... 35c tax 2

Sewing cases..... from \$2.00

Sets of scissors in cases..... from \$4.50

Book ends. Solid mahogany with inlaid design. Per pair..... \$7.50

Verde and Bronze..... from \$8.00

Mahogany fruit bowl with handle and rim of silver plate; 10 inches in diameter..... \$9.00

(Artificial fruit extra.)

A compartment on one side of this new suit case allows ample space for an amplitude of clothes. On the other side is a compartment, complete and replete, with fittings that are fine—manicure and toilet articles of white celluloid..... \$78.00

Tortoise shell or amber celluloid fittings..... \$80.00

Black Cobra hide, 18 inches

A Mark Cross gift bond is the gift select; for the friend whose gift it is difficult to select.

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## Ceremonial Dress for Formal Wear

WITH a crowded calendar of ceremonial events before you to the season's end. Remember there is a tradition in Scott's Dress Clothes to dignify any man for the specific occasion. Dress Coat and Trousers in unfinished worsteds or indistinct dull black herringbone weave—correct and distinctive in all sizes and proportions.

Priced \$75. Tuxedo Jacket \$50. Direct from our own workrooms. Ready-to-Wear.

**Scott & Company**  
336 to 340 Washington St., Boston

## Pray's Fifteenth Annual ORIENTAL RUG SALE

EVERY ORIENTAL RUG IN STOCK AT DISCOUNTS OF 20 to 33⅓%

HUNDREDS of Oriental Rugs, large and small—carpet sizes, hall runners and mats—are offered at price reductions of 25% to 33 1-3%. Every Oriental Rug in stock not specially priced for this sale is subject to a discount of 20%.

Included are lustrous Sarouks, beautiful Kerman-shahs, superb Bijars, bold barbaric Afghans, finely woven Bokharas, inexpensive Turkeys, handsome Asia Minors and exquisite Chinese—virtually every Oriental Rug weave.

EVERY ORIENTAL RUG IN OUR IMMENSE STOCK NOT SPECIALLY PRICED FOR THIS ANNUAL SALE IS NOW SUBJECT TO A STRAIGHT DISCOUNT OF 20%

**John H. Pray & Sons Co.**  
646 Washington Street, Opposite Boylston, Boston 10

## Fashionable, Yet Dependable WATCHES—for Gifts

These examples merely suggest the splendid variety, the dependable quality and moderate prices.

Specializing in diamond and platinum watches—rectangular or other popular designs—of recognized quality at \$235 to \$1500



17 Jewelled White or Green Gold, \$50

Superior quality. 17-jewelled adjusted movement, in extra heavy 14k white or green gold case, beautifully hand carved. Illustrated in the new tonneau shape; also shown in cushion and octagon shapes with ornate platinum finish dial. Exceptional value, \$50. In plain 14k gold case, \$45.



Waltham, small size, \$28

The fashionable and popular small size, fitted with 7-jewelled Waltham movement, in the highest quality green gold filled case, \$28. The same model, 15-jewelled, \$35. 15-jewelled, with heavy, solid green gold case, \$40.

Other wrist watches in highest quality, \$18 to \$1200

All watches fully guaranteed—Comparison of prices invited

**Smith Patterson Co.**  
Summer St.—at Arch & Chauncy Sts.  
BOSTON  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELERS



## INDUSTRIES SEEN AS CHINESE NEED

Development of Resources Will Remove "Bone of Contention," Says W. Yinson Lee

The industrial development of China, a movement in which the United States is playing an important part, is the surest way to remove the Chinese "bone of contention" from Far Eastern politics, in the opinion of William Yinson Lee, a Chinese merchant of Sydney, Australia, who is visiting the United States on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Mr. Lee is of the family of the Hon. Chow Shou Son, one-time Governor of the Province of Manchuria, and for years was private secretary to Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, K. C. M. G., who was decorated by King Edward with the Cross of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services to the British colony of Hong Kong. Mr. Lee is a member of the English and Scottish constitutions of Masons, being Past Senior Warden of St. Andrew Mark Lodge. He also is a Knight of Malta and Knight Templar. Tonight he is to give an address at the Boston Masonic Club.

Though he is heavily laden with credentials, including those from the Lord Mayor of Sydney and the Prime Minister of New South Wales, as well as the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lee's arrival in Boston yesterday was most unostentatious. The first announcement of his coming was when he stepped into a telephone booth called up Dr. Tehy Hsieh, and demanded in typical Australian style, "Are you there?"

Mr. Lee has been touring China for six months and, while he did not want to talk on Chinese politics, he expressed strong hopes that unification of Chinese factions may soon be accomplished so that the industrial resources of China may be developed. He has been granted a concession in a limestone region along the Yangtze-Kiang River and a \$2,000,000 corporation is being formed for the production of cement.

American business firms are being

forced to return some of their forces from China, according to Mr. Lee, who says that some firms have started their enterprises upon too large a scale for the present demands of China. They have been spending millions of dollars where they should have spent only hundreds of thousands, he says. When factional fighting in China has ceased, Mr. Lee believes American knowledge and experience will be needed there more than ever.

A Belgian syndicate, he says, has been granted a concession to build a railroad in Sze-chuan, the richest province in China, bordering on Tibet, and 1200 miles up the Yangtze-Kiang River, connecting valuable mineral, lumber, and other natural resources with the seaport of Peking. The 1000-year-old wall about Canton, he says, has been abolished, and the debris is being used for the construction of broad boulevards where creeks formerly existed, and also on the site of the wall itself.

## NO TIME EXTENSION ON TAIL LIGHT RULE

Extension of the period before the new Massachusetts regulations requiring that rear tail lights on motor vehicles be such as to make the rear number plates plainly visible at 60 feet at night will not be allowed and the law becomes effective Jan. 1, according to a statement today from Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles.

At the recent hearing on the regulations given by the Governor and the Executive Council, Mr. Goodwin intimated that extension of time might be made if dealers made their prices unreasonable. He says today that there is no necessity of extension "because there are already 65 electric rear lamps approved, many of them selling at reasonable prices."

Motor vehicles not electrically equipped, that is those equipped with either acetylene or oil lamps, will, however, have until Feb. 1 to adopt the required equipment. This extension is necessary, Mr. Goodwin said, because there are not enough approved rear lamps of this type yet on the market.

## Music and Art

### Russian Grand Opera Company

The Russian Grand Opera Company last night repeated Halévy's "La Juive" at the Boston Opera House. The company's engagement will close tonight with a performance of Valentinoff's "A Night of Love," which by reports from other cities is their most successful production.

### Exhibit of Small Pictures

At the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston Street, some 60 small paintings, which have evidently been selected with care, are on exhibition during the holiday season. The gallery makes a handsome appearance as a whole, for the canvases have been so discreetly hung there is little sense of crowding. Some canvases even stand against the wall, and those who take the trouble to crouch down may examine "On the End of the Pier," a tiny Whistler that has in it a big feeling for all out-door. "Near Grotto" and "Among the Oaks," are two lovely spots on the walls, thanks to the art of Henry W. Ranger. Paul Cornoyer provides in "Autumn," a worthy companion to them.

"The Valley," by J. H. Twachtman, is simple in its elements—just a brook between uprearing banks, a row of trees in the distance and a luminous gray sky—but it is a complete statement of his personal art. "The Open Sea" is a good example of Charles H. Woodbury's marine painting, and there are works of varying degrees of interest by A. H. Wyant, Sir John Mills, William B. Closson, Charles H. Davis, Wilson Irvine, Irving Couse, Paul Daugherty, Elliott Daingerfield, George L. Noyes, and many others. One lingers especially over Gardner Symons' brilliant winter scene, "Through Hills and Valley." Stanley W. Woodward's strong pastel "After the Storm," Walter Ufer's elemental "Mountain Brook," Nellie Littlehale Murphy's imaginative decorations, Sears Gallagher's bleak "Moonlight," Charles Hovey Pepper's pictorial compositions, Bruce Crane's poetic "Silver Pool," and the glowing pictures by the romantic brotherhood on the end wall, J. J. Enneking, Albert P. Ryder ("The Wood Road"), and Ralph Blakelock ("Moonlight").

### Boston Athenaeum

During the holidays the Boston Athenaeum will have on exhibition an interesting group of reproductions of early Italian paintings, and in the children's room a collection of seasonable stories for children with pictures.

### Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Water colors by Alice R. Huger Smith.  
Boston City Club—Illustrations by Wyeth.  
Brooks Reed's—French paintings.  
Copley Gallery—Marines by Daugherty, Noyes, Norton and Ashley.  
Doll & Richards—Water colors; etchings by Sears Gallagher.  
Goodspeed's—Woodcuts by H. H. Brown.  
Grace Horne's—Paintings by Svendsen and Halliwell.  
Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Philip Little; other members' work.  
Irving & Casson—Monotypes by Humphrey.  
R. C. and N. M. Vose—Small paintings.

### Newman Traveltalk

Resuming his traveltalk journey from the Cape to Cairo in Symphony Hall last night Mr. Newman took his party from Masindi up the Nile to Cairo and from there to Port Said, where they embarked for home. Not the least interesting of this delightful series of African pictures was this one of a land of contrasts, with its beautiful scenery, its strange peoples, its huge engineering feats, its customs that have remained unchanged from early Bible days, its pyramids and sphinx, together with its wild animals in their natural haunts. Most remarkable of numerous noteworthy pictures were some of the strange weaver bird actually weaving his nest. Modern Egypt was shown and spots and places made memorable by events of recent years. These will stay in memory for they impress the imagination as souvenirs of a land of ancient days. Even so, to those who have so lately traversed it in Symphony Hall, Egypt remains a slumberous country, vibrant with undeciphered meanings. The lecture is repeated this afternoon.

## NO MORE ONE-MAN CARS IN TERMINAL

Elevated Manager Announces New Rule Regarding Cambridge Traffic

From now on two men instead of one are to operate all the cars entering the Cambridge terminal. Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, announced today that when the new time-table goes into effect shortly after Christmas, the one-man cars on the Cambridge-Watertown, Cambridge-Arlington are to be replaced during the rush hours by cars operated by two men. Pending the operation of this new time table, extra men will board the one-man cars at a point outside the subway during the rush hours and remain on the cars till they shall have left the terminal.

Traffic on the Boston Elevated railway was heavier in November of this year than in any other previous November in its history with the exception of November in 1916. In November the elevated carried 31,483,000 passengers, while in November of 1916 the road carried 32,200,000 passengers. Edward Dana, general manager of the road, said today that within the five months from July to Dec. 1 the treasury has accumulated \$64,857 above the reserve.

Of the total number of passengers carried 7,545,495 were transported for 5 cents, or 24 per cent of all who rode and paid fares in November. Of the cars operated, 20 per cent are by one-man.

The excess of receipts over cost of service in November was \$175,563.07, while last year the excess was \$259,859.57. Mr. Dana said that the reason the excess was not greater this year was because the Elevated has been able to do quite a large amount of track replacing last month, something it was not able to do last year in November.

Since the state trustees have been in charge of the road, 735 new cars have been placed in the service. Of the 100 cars ordered some months ago, 56 have been received from the Brill Company in Pennsylvania, while 31 more are on the way here. Mr. Dana said that the 60 additional cars to the 100 ordered are in process of construction, and that by March 1, next, it is expected by the management that 160 new cars will be in operation. This will allow for the sidetracking of the articulated 30-foot cars of ancient type.

The installation of the 40,000 kilowatt generator will enable the road to meet any requirement for carrying power that is at all likely to be made on it for years, when it is realized that the highest load carried was 78,700 kilowatts.

The general manager said that in other than rush hours, hereafter, the Lechmere three-car trains from Lechmere Square will run to Kenmore Station instead of to Shawmut Avenue. During the rush hours these trains will operate as heretofore between Lechmere Square and Shawmut Avenue.

From car fares in November the road received \$2,771,519.55 while in November of last year the receipts were \$2,683,202.72. The total payroll included in operating expenses was \$1,211,742.01. Coal consumed cost \$176,820.87.

## TREMONT TRUST DEPOSITORS ARE TO GET \$1,496,357

Twenty-five thousand depositors in the Tremont Trust Company, one of the five closed Boston banks, will participate in the distribution of \$1,496,357.45, which will bring the total distributed under the liquidation of this bank to \$5,967,711.22, under a decree granted today by the Supreme Judicial Court, authorizing Joseph C. Allen, Massachusetts bank commissioner, to make the payments.

All savings depositors, including Christmas Club members whose claims were filed before June 30, 1922, will

receive a dividend of 16-2-3 per cent. All whose claims were filed after June 30, 1922, and before Nov. 8, 1922, will receive a dividend of 33-1-3 per cent and two of 16-2-3 per cent.

Payments will be made during the week of Dec. 18, at the Tremont Trust Company, 35 Court Street, the doors being open from 8:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 3 p. m.

## FRANCE IS CHECKED AT PORT OF TANGIER

(Continued from Page 1)

might smooth the situation appreciably; difficulties melted on its application. Once or twice other governments had occasion to demand, but until the harbor works contract was brought up no first-class opportunity of objection was afforded, and meanwhile the formula was becoming more and more established.

The formula, in its application to the harbor works scheme, had its strength in the fact that France had claimed and taken over on behalf of the Shereefian government, the shares in the international company formed before the war to control this work, which had been held by Germany and Austria. The result was that she had a preponderance of the highest degree of authority. There was international dissent upon this proceeding, but so long as nothing was done in the way of construction it did not matter. But now the Shereefian government proceeded to invite tenders for the work, and with the conditions and circumstances. The successful tender was to have a monopoly and the Sultan was to have the exclusive right to purchase the concession within 15 years.

When France realized that the most powerful objections would be brought to bear against her proposition that the harbor works should be started before the Tangier problem was settled, she intimated that all determinations and concessions now made would be brought into conformity with the new Tangier convention when it was finally drawn up and approved. England and Spain, however, pressed the point that it was in the highest degree inadvisable, however necessary these harbor works might be—a question which nobody disagrees—that they should be started until the larger problem was determined.

The situation now is that there is an indefinite postponement, and that France has agreed to a discussion of the modifications proposed by other governments before the tenders are finally received.

## CROP FIGURES HIGHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Department of Agriculture reports the production, acreage and yields of the principal crops as follows: Total acreage all crops planted during 1922 is estimated at 243,869,500 compared with 243,435,600 in 1921. For 1922, 1921 and 1920, the figures are, respectively, 27,572,890, 000, and 25,729,912,000 in 1921.

## REMOVAL SALE

Must Vacate Jan. 1st  
Entire Stock Must Be Disposed of

Imported Laces and Linens  
Just in Time for Christmas

One of the Largest Stocks Ever Exhibited in Boston  
Some of the Greatest Values Ever Offered

Luncheon Sets Towels Motifs  
Banquet Covers Tumbler Doilies Sofa Backs  
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Opposite Public Garden  
Near Bay State Branch of Old Colony Trust Co.

## Fine Luggage

(Second Floor)  
Desirable and Appropriate  
Holiday Gifts

FOR WOMEN

A large variety of bags and suit cases, fitted and unfitted; the fittings are of imitation shell, amber and ivory in a variety of unique designs, plain or with gold decoration on which monograms can be engraved.

Fitted Suit Cases.....\$19.50 to \$125  
Fitted Bags.....\$16 to \$75  
Unfitted Suit Cases.....\$15 to \$45  
Unfitted Bags.....\$8.50 to \$40

Black Enamel Hat Boxes with russet or black leather trimmings, attractive linings, round and square shapes, various sizes.....\$6.50 to \$25

FOR MEN

Men's Suit Cases and Traveling Bags in a variety of styles, fitted and unfitted.

Fitted Suit Cases.....\$50 to \$125  
Fitted Bags.....\$25 to \$80  
Unfitted Suit Cases.....\$10 to \$65  
Unfitted Bags.....\$10 to \$55

R.H. STEARNS CO  
BOSTON

## TEACHER REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFICIENT SYSTEM OUTLINED

Dr. Frank W. Wright Tells Schoolmasters of Need of at Least Two Years' Training Beyond High School

A new definition of teacher supply, a shortage of which still exists to a serious extent throughout the United States, with a consequent new standard to be attained, was given by Dr. Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools of the Massachusetts Department of Education at the December meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club, held this afternoon at the Boston City Club.

Every child of school age in school for a full school day, in a group not larger than 35, and with a teacher who has had at least two years of professional training beyond the high school, Dr. Wright presented as the minimum requirement for an efficient school system. While not much is heard of teacher shortage at the present time, it still presents a serious condition, Dr. Wright said. Less than one-half of the teachers now in the school room have had even the minimum of preparation. Add to that the thousands of children throughout the United States who are not in school because there are no houses to accommodate them, and the large classes allotted to a single teacher, it is easily seen that conditions are far from what they should be.

The training of teachers is one of the basic responsibilities of the State, he declared, as fundamental as anything that the State does. Massachusetts had this conception of duty as early as 1839 and now all states have taken it up, the last one Mississippi, in 1910; yet with all the states carrying on the training of teachers their demand for new teachers reaches 100,000 each year. In other words, the supply of trained teachers is one-fifth of the demand.

Massachusetts is in advance of the other states in this respect. In her roll of teachers for last year 254 persons or 13-10 per cent were graduates of both college and normal school; 8485 or 16-10 per cent were graduates of college; 12,225 or 57-9-10 per cent were graduates of normal school while 1822 or 8-10 per cent were graduates of the old city training schools now abolished, leaving only about 16 per cent of teachers who had had only high school training or less, or over 84 per cent who had professional training beyond the high school.

A surprisingly large number of Boston public school teachers are now enrolled as students in numerous local

colleges and universities said Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of the Boston public schools. When the new college courses at the Boston Normal School become well established the Boston School Committee expects to organize there Saturday morning courses, late afternoon courses and summer courses free to the teachers of the city who are seeking professional improvement, he said. Teachers taking these courses will receive college credit therefor and thus in time may secure a college degree or, having obtained one degree, by continued study they may win a higher one. Thus, the school will become an educational center, not only providing a thorough preparatory training for teachers of all grades, but also affording an opportunity for professional development throughout all years of service.

Marion H. Read of the department of secondary education of the Boston Normal School, said that the modern trend in secondary education is toward and should be determined by social economy. Social economy spells differentiation, equalization of educational opportunities, democracy.

## FAILURE OF LONDON CONFERENCE IS LAID TO UNPREPAREDNESS

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 16.—Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, who returned to Rome yesterday, presided over a cabinet meeting at which the foreign and internal policy was discussed. In presenting his memorandum, the Premier stated that the London meeting of allied premiers was unsuccessful because it was insufficiently prepared, and that he would not attend the meeting in Paris in January unless assured that its diplomatic preparation would be such as to render success possible.

If the Allies desire to solve the reparations problem, he said, they will be obliged to accept Italy's memorandum, which benefits both the

Allies and Germany. The Cabinet authorized the Premier to adopt all measures he might deem necessary to enforce internal order, especially against the dissemination of untrue and unauthorized statements as to the Government's foreign policy.

After the Cabinet meeting, Signor Mussolini presided at midnight over the meeting of the superior council of the Fascist in the Grand Hotel, at which the military organization of the Fascist Party was discussed. It was decided to form a new body, entitled "Militia for internal security," which will be directly under Signor Mussolini. After discussing reform of the electoral laws, the council established an institution making a new order of knighthood among the Fascist.

## MANY AMATEURS HEARD

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—The report of the results for the third day of the trans-Atlantic tests of the American 1922 Relay League, according to a radiogram received at the league headquarters here, show that the signals of 52 American amateurs were heard by amateurs in England and France.

## DEAN OF WOMEN NAMED

ORONO, Me., Dec. 16.—Appointment of Dr. Caroline Colvin as dean of women at University of Maine was announced today by the president, Clarence C. Little. Professor Colvin is a graduate of Indiana University and has been professor of history at Maine since 1910. The appointment takes effect beginning with the spring semester.

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Mail Orders Filled—Boston 1. Telephone Orders Filled—Branch 3100  
Furniture for Gifts

Quantities are approximate.

35 Mayflower Sewing Cabinets, \$9.85, \$12.50, \$29.95.  
40 Footstools and Leg Rests, \$1.49, \$2.50, \$3.98, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$9.85, \$12.50, \$18.00.  
110 Tea Wagons, \$27.00, \$29.85, \$31.85, \$32.00, \$34.85, \$35.00, \$37.50, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$44.50, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$58.00, \$67.50.  
140 Odd Chairs and Rockers, \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$14.50, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$24.85, \$29.50, \$31.85, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$48.00, \$50.00, \$58.00, \$62.50, \$66.00, \$74.00, \$89.00, \$98.00, \$100.00, \$125.00, \$165.00, \$225.00.  
52 Writing Desks, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$28.00, \$30.00, \$36.00, \$40.00, \$42.50, \$45.00, \$48.00, \$59.00, \$62.50, \$72.00, \$90.00, \$107.00, \$125.00.  
15 Secretaries, \$37.50, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$95.00, \$125.00, \$135.00, \$142.50, \$167.50, \$175.00.  
65 Davenport Tables, \$20.00, \$24.85, \$26.00, \$29.85, \$35.00, \$38.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$56.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$75.00, \$85.00, \$89.00, \$115.00, \$150.00.  
20 Music Cabinets, \$15.00, \$17.50, \$19.85, \$24.00, \$30.00, \$32.00, \$39.85, \$45.00.  
Mahogany Finish or Walnut Finish Tea Wagon, with leaves and tray, \$27.50.  
A good, solid mahogany Martha Washington Sewing Table. One drawer has sliding button tray, another spool holders and the deep one for work, beside the two large side pockets, \$25.00.  
Mayflower Sewing Cabinet for \$9.85.

60 Small Tables, \$4.75, \$7.50, \$9.85, \$9.85, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00.  
30 Piano Duet Benches, \$9.85, \$12.98, \$14.98, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$25.00.  
14 Grandfather Clocks, \$48.50, \$57.50, \$79.00, \$150.00, \$175.00, \$225.00, \$285.00, \$325.00, \$450.00.  
18 Morris Chairs, \$9.85, \$11.98, \$17.50, \$22.50, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$29.00, \$32.50, \$35.00, \$44.00.  
45 Davenport End Tables, \$11.75, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50, \$21.50, \$23.00, \$25.00, \$27.00, \$30.00, \$35.00.  
12 Book Racks, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$23.00.  
48 Bookcases, \$25.00, \$27.50, \$35.00, \$46.00, \$49.50, \$55.00, \$59.85, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$100.00.  
36 Easy Chairs, \$17.50, \$24.85, \$33.85, \$37.85, \$39.85, \$45.00, \$49.50, \$57.50, \$69.50, \$75.00, \$82.50, \$87.00, \$92.50, \$110.00, \$125.00, \$150.00, \$175.00.  
160 Library or Parlor Tables, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$29.50, \$35.00, \$37.50, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$56.00, \$60.00, \$67.50, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$150.00.  
Mahogany Piano Duet Benches, with music cupboard under seat, for \$12.98.  
A Sewing Table with two drawers and two drop leaves. Dull mahogany finish. With leaves down, top is 18 inches square; with leaves up, top is 34 by 18 inches, for \$12.85.  
A Governor Winthrop Mahogany Desk. Needs no introduction to New England people. for \$69.00.



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Delicious home-cooked meals served table d'hôte or à la carte.  
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2nd and 3rd Floors  
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2 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.  
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465 Herkimer St., Pasadena, Calif.  
Serves three meals daily. Christmas dinner  
12 to 2:30—6 to 7:30—\$1.50.  
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(BLOCK OF THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL)

Hats to Ride in, to Run in, to Walk in;  
Hats to Sing in, to Dance in, to Talk in;  
Hats to Sit in, to Stand in, to Call in;  
And Some to do Nothing at all in.  
Hats of Braids, of Ribbons, of Laces,  
Hats to suit all kinds of Faces,  
All of them Different in Color and Shape,  
Of Flowers, of Foliage, of Velvet and Crepe.  
Sale Price \$6.00 and Upwards  
Hats beautifully tinted by  
Mr. A. A. Allendorff

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Join Today  
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**WALLA WALLA, WASH.**  
JENSEN'S TEA ROOM  
In Walla Walla, Wash.  
You will find your longing for a real meal  
Served three meals daily. Christmas dinner  
12 to 2:30—6 to 7:30—\$1.50.  
Telephone Colorado 7622 for reservations.



## BABEL OF VOICES LAUDS SOVIET DURING THIRD INTERNATIONAL

Delegates Representing Many Nations and Tongues Gather at Moscow Congress—Nikolai Lenin Absent

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Moscow today was a decorative spectacle—a mass of red flags and red streamers relieved by the dull green of innumerable fir branches. The city was celebrating two festivals at once, the fifth anniversary of the November revolution and the Moscow opening of the Congress of the Third International. And the messages inscribed on the streamers were about equally divided between the two events. "Hurrah for Five Years of Revolution" appeared just about as often as "Hurrah for the Fourth Congress of the Communist International."

Messages of greeting to the delegates, written in various European and Oriental languages, alternated with tributes to Nikolai Lenin and the Russian Communist Party. Occasionally there was a more specific appeal, as with a bright red streamer displayed on the Home of the Trade Unions, which carried the message: "We shall not give up our heavy industry into the grip of private capital."

**Demonstration in the Red Square**  
The main demonstration of the day centered in the Red Square, which lies at one end of the Kremlin. The square itself afforded a picturesque setting for the seemingly endless parade which took place there. Along one side of the great open space stretched the thick wall of the old Kremlin, with its clock tower, where musical bells sounded exotic chimes at every quarter-hour. Beneath this wall lie the revolutionists who fell in the November fighting.

Across from the grim, faded Kremlin wall was the gayly festooned GUM, or state department store, covering a space equivalent to several American city blocks. At one end of the square stood the gorgeous Church of St. Basil, with its many domes and its architectural symphony of harmonized bright colors. The church bore striking witness to the fighting of 1917: for one side is still almost covered with wooden supports. Twenty-five or thirty airplanes circled back and forth over the square, while a huge "sausage" balloon, attached to the Church of St. Basil, rose and came down at more or less regular intervals.

**Mr. Trotsky Reviews Parade**  
Past the high reviewing stand where Trotsky stood with his aides, past the rough, wooden pavilions, crowded with delegates to the Congress and other privileged spectators, marched a parade that took a full five hours to pass. First came the soldiers of the regular Red Army. Then marched companies of factory workers, shouldering guns. There was a little satirical pageantry in the parade. A sad, respectable-looking figure with a high silk hat seated on a horse and labeled "Second International" drew a hearty laugh from the pavilions. A fleet was represented by a miniature ship, manned by sailors in uniform and displaying a fiery appeal to the workers and peasants of the world to "hold fast the course of world revolution."

After the varied and brightly colored spectacles of the day the Bolshoi Theatre (the Moscow Opera House) at night seemed a trifle austere, in spite of the red which covered every movable object, and revolutionary slogans which hung above the stage and the former imperial box. The theater was the scene of a joint session of the International Congress and the Moscow Soviet; and it had previously been announced that Mr. Lenin would address the meeting. The delegates, who sat on the stage, representing 47 nations constituted a picturesque group, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Turks and other eastern delegates sitting side by side with the representatives of American and Western European countries.

**Congress Cheers Red Army**  
Mr. Kamenov, President of the Moscow Soviet, opened the session in a vigorous, ringing speech, which drew frequent interruptions of applause from the audience. He spoke enthusiastically of the triumphs and consolidation of Soviet power during the last year, and greeted the Congress in the name of the Soviet.

At the close of his speech he called for cheers for the Congress, for the Soviet power and for the Red Army, which cheers were loudly given. His last tribute to "the great aid of the Red Army—the Red Diplomacy" caused Mr. Tchitcherine and Mr. Litvinov, who were sitting in a box at the side of the stage, to rise and bow in acknowledgment. After further speeches by Mr. Kamenov, President of the Soviet Republic, and Mr. Zinovieff,

head of the Petrograd Soviet and President of the Third International, called on Signor Bordiga, the Italian representative, as the first of the foreign speakers. When Signor Bordiga ended his speech by shouting a Russian phrase, "Da Zdrastvoiset krasnaya Respublika Sovetov" (Long live the Red Republic of Soviets) their enthusiasm went beyond all limits. M. Perrot, the French delegate, who followed Bordiga, was interrupted by some dissident countrymen in the audience who claimed to be the true representatives of the French proletariat. The occasion was not propitious for a contest of this kind, and after Mr. Zinovieff had assured the crowd that M. Perrot was the representative of the left wing of the French Communist Party and that his detractors had refused to abide by Communist discipline, the objectors were cried down and Perrot finished his speech.

**Closing Hours**  
Delegates from Germany, England, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and Turkey followed Signor Bordiga and M. Perrot in appraising the chances of revolution in their own countries and paying tribute to Soviet Russia. The English delegate declared that English Communism was still only an outpost of the Communist International, but expressed hope for its future development. The Turk, who wore western clothes and spoke in French, suggested Paris rather than Moscow as the center of the movement, and one of Marx and Engels, were brought out on the stage; and short speeches were made by workers representing the foundry workers who had cast the busts.

Finally, after a speech by a young German sailor who represented the League of Communist Youth, it fell to Mr. Kamenov to announce the unwelcome news. Mr. Lenin had telephoned that he was unable to come, but he would surely attend the last session of the congress. It was a sad blow to the audience, although the majority dutifully remained and continued to applaud every reference to Communism which they could make out in the babel of speeches in foreign tongues. For the typical Russian Communist, however much he may pride himself on his impersonal attitude toward life, has a few heroes whom he worships intensely. And of these heroes Mr. Lenin is easily first.

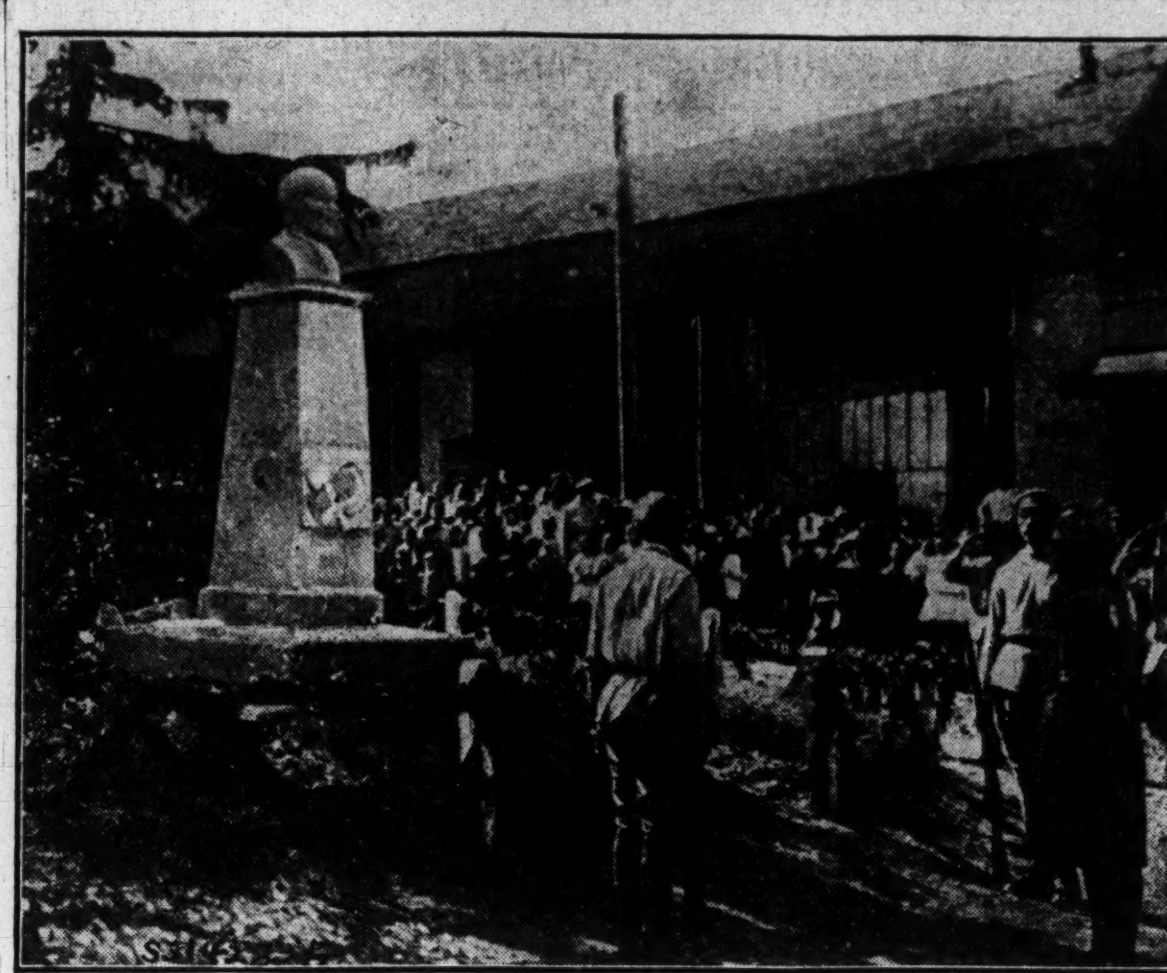
### CANADIANS PLAN TO OPEN SESSION IN JANUARY NEXT

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (Special)—It is the plan of the Government to have the Canadian Parliament opened before the end of January, though it will probably be the last week in the month. It is evident that a considerable proportion of the time of the next session will be taken up in the consideration and ratification of trade treaties and conventions recently entered into by Canada. The conclusion of the one with France will expedite the return of W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who have negotiated it. The treaty with Italy was signed some weeks ago, and a similar arrangement with Belgium is under way. The Australian trade pact negotiated by the Hon. J. A. Robb is one which is consistent with the inter-imperial trade project, but in itself is not of extensive scope. The Cattle Embargo Bill, which has just passed the British Parliament, and which removes at last a stigma from Canadian cattle, has a clause in regard to quarantine that, to be effective, will need ratification by the Parliament here. This clause is not likely to be ratified, inasmuch as it might have the effect of raising objections by the United States, whose quarantine regulations have been enforced in close co-operation with those of Canada. It is not desired to interfere with the United States in this regard.

### PENDING MEASURE SAVES WILD SHEEP

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 16—If a bill pending in Congress is passed it will save 26 wild mountain sheep in the Guadalupe and Devil Mountains, northeast of El Paso on the Texas-New Mexico line, according to A. E. Gray of the United States Biological Survey. These sheep are said to be the only wild mountain sheep remaining in Texas.

If Congress establishes national game preserves over the country, as the bill provides, one will be in the mountains where the sheep live.



Scene in Tiflis

Group of Communists Dedicating Statue of Nikolai Lenin in Georgian City. This Ceremony Was Carried Out Under the Auspices of the Moscow Soviet With Red Troops at Hand

## GEORGIANS DEFY SOVIET ORDERS AND SAY RED MONEY WORTHLESS

Minister of Finance Has Made Georgian Worth 22 Times That of Moscow Ruble—Provisions Plenty

By MORITZ DAVIDSON  
TIFLIS, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—These two republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan were conquered by the Reds, and not merely "ceded" to Moscow and the writ of Moscow runs much less effectively here than in Armenia. These Transcaucasian republics, although "federated" with Russia, have their own armies, of a sort, their own customs and taxes, their separate money and finance, their own diplomatic machinery. You may enter their territory armed with the most foolproof passport from Moscow, and they will tell you, more forcibly than politely, that they have their own arrangements in these matters, and they don't care one Soviet ruble (which may be taken as a fair representation of minus infinity) what the Kremlin may decree.

**Red But Not of Moscow**  
Not that they are necessarily anti-Bolshevik. Far from it. The Reds are in power, but not the Moscow Reds. The local Bolsheviks are intensely nationalist. They show their nationalism in every conceivable way. They thus discourage Russian in favor of the local dialects. They pour contempt on the Soviet paper money, and what is more to the point, they have succeeded in making the Georgian ruble worth 22 times more than the Moscow ruble.

This last piece of monstrous impudence caused a sensation in Moscow. The Georgian Minister of Finance was summoned to proceed forthwith to Moscow, to explain. The story goes that he explained to such good purpose that the Soviet leaders were hopelessly divided as to what they should do with him; one-half was in favor of dealing with him as a dangerous reactionary, the other half wanted to make him Russian Commissary for Finance. In the end, they let him go back to Georgia, without having reached either of these elevated positions.

**Moscow Rubles No Good**  
Some time ago, the Georgian Government, greatly daring, issued a decree simply declaring that Moscow Soviet rubles were no longer legal tender. People are wondering how

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ment several incidents pointed to the necessity of eliminating politics from agricultural matters, if South Africa was to become a great agricultural country.

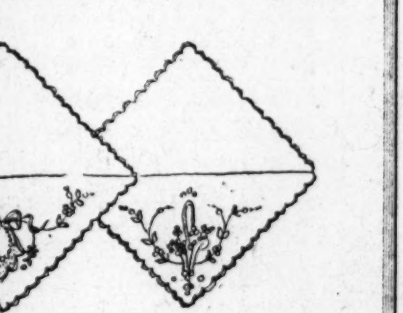
The educative side of the new movement is of great importance. W. H. Poulteney, for many years secretary of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, mentions that the agricultural congress aims at raising a fund of £25,000 from the four provinces for this educative scheme, of which he is honorary organizer. The Transvaal's quota of £250 has been guaranteed. Natal is taking the matter up very seriously, and Mr. Poulteney, who is sure of getting the necessary backing from the Cape Province, is going to the Free State later on to raise the standard there of co-operation and self-help.

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**FARMERS ORGANIZE IN SOUTH AFRICA TO HELP AGRICULTURE**  
BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Organization of the farming community of the Union has taken concrete form as the result of the recent agricultural congress in Bloemfontein. During the last session of Parlia-

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## COLLECTIVE DEALING BY NATIONS NECESSITY FOR WORLD PROBLEMS

Mr. Lloyd George's Secretary Says England and America Failed to Keep Promises to France

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—The necessity for all the nations dealing collectively with world problems, as the one sure method for stamping out the causes of war, was emphasized by Philip Kerr, formerly secretary to David Lloyd George, in an address at Town Hall, here, last night. Mr. Kerr discussed international affairs at a meeting of the League for Political Education.

Division of mankind into sovereign states with no machinery for learning about one another or for adjusting differences which arise, constitutes this basic cause, said Mr. Kerr.

"We live in a jungle, internationally speaking," he said. "Like the animals, we spend our time sharpening our teeth and our claws." Mr. Kerr spoke sympathetically of the French position today, although he said, "I regard it as short-sighted." He began by raising the question of whether the nations were drifting toward a new world war, and concluded by suggesting as a standard a precept of William Penn—"Government is the means of justice and justice is the means of peace."

"I once thought that people in the United States were inclined to throw too many bouquets at France," he said. "I think that they are now inclined to throw too many bricks at France."

France had signed the treaty agreeing to get out of the Rhineland in a given time, but neither Great Britain nor America had fulfilled their obligations to the treaty of guaranty, Mr. Kerr pointed out. France could not be blamed for returning to military considerations and thoughts of security because everyone else had gone back to the old status of sword sharpening, of balances of power, armaments and

the probability of periodical world wars.

France is determined, he said, that any future war between herself and Germany must be fought on German, not French, soil. He recalled a statement to this effect when he represented Great Britain's interest at a private conference of American, British and French delegates in Paris. The French were then warned, he said, that to occupy German territory indefinitely might lead to a reaction of world sympathy in time from France to Germany.

"Today the prevailing tone in Europe is that of disillusionment," said Mr. Kerr. "The hopes for a new era of friendship have been shattered. Even if the reparations and the Ruhr questions, and the Turkish question are settled, are we entitled to say that we have made progress toward world peace? I doubt it."

It is but a question of time when the Asiatics claim a fair share of things. The color question is a flaming ingredient of war, Mr. Kerr stated, and to this he would add the commercial injustices which affect directly the masses of population.

For a true concept of the European situation he recommended the visualization of the United States split up into 48 sovereign governments, each with its own government and army, and the whole lack, any Interstate Commerce Commission or other centralized agencies.

"Until we develop a system to deal with such things collectively," he said, "we will have to deal with armaments. It is not reasonable to ask people to lay down arms, unless we are going to enter some sort of a union."

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Juilliard Foundation

## Keeps Plans to Itself

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SOME time early in 1921, I think it was, I called on the secretary of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, Eugene A. Noble, at his office, 522 Fifth Avenue, seeking an representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to establish relations between him and the New York Bureau. I distinctly got the impression that newspaper men were not welcome at the office of the foundation, or at any rate that they could not expect to get material there for publication.

From last February till now I have met the secretary of the foundation from time to time at concerts and at the opera, and I have casually talked with him about musical subjects, but without mention, as far as I remember, of the foundation or its plans. I was quite sure he did not wish to talk for publication, and I refrained from urging him to.

Meantime, I have been asked by persons I have met here and there if I knew anything about the doings of the institution, and have been asked why I did not attempt to find out. My reply has been that there seemed to be litigation over the Juilliard fortune, which made inquiry, except at the offices of the foundation itself, rather imprudent.

A statement which I presume emanated from foundation officials has appeared in the press of New York this year, in which they were referred to as having spent much time seeking "stable conditions for their horses." I recall the phraseology correctly. I have seen nothing of importance since that until last week, when I saw in the weekly, Musical America, an article by Augustin McNally, quoting Dr. Noble as follows:

"We haven't anything to sell. That is the reason why we are interested in publicity. We are giving, or going to give, something away—which is an entirely different thing. There is still litigation against the estate and until it is settled we do not feel it our duty to make any definite announcement."

Early in the present week I saw in another weekly, The Musical Digest, a detailed but at the same time a rather indefinite account of what the foundation might do. After these articles came out I inquired at the office of the foundation for verification of the facts given in them, and I got

the idea that they were correct, particularly in regard to the publicity policy.

## A Second Article

In Musical America for Dec. 16 a copy of the first printing of which I have secured at the office of that publication, I find a second article by Mr. McNally, reading in part as follows: Reference was made last week to Dr. Noble's remark that the foundation "has nothing to sell, and therefore does not need publicity." True, it has nothing to sell. But by the very fact of its organization it assumed the grave responsibility of giving service. It assumed not alone the organization of a great trust for public benefit, but as well the obligation of constructive thinking to an end, for a purpose. There are various kinds of publicity, but the first and most important of them all is public information. The public has a right to information about a trust designed for the public benefit. Furthermore, it is difficult to understand how such a trust can be administered effectively behind a screen of secrecy.

Mr. McNally makes a summary of the case, which I abridge slightly:

We know that the foundation has an available working capital. We know that Dr. Noble was appointed the foundation's executive secretary 2½ years ago. We know that he has made an inquiry into the methods of teaching music in certain colleges and universities.

We know that he has devoted special attention to appeals from various singers, harpists, and others. Conversely, the things that are not known may be summed up as follows: We do not know which colleges and universities were included in his survey, or how far it extended. We do not know how many persons thus far have been the beneficiaries of the foundation.

We do not know whether what has been done thus far was based on a comprehensive and constructive program, or was merely undertaken haphazardly. There has been no statement from the foundation to show that a program exists or has been thought of. Why not give that part of the public brought to the office of executive secretary both learning and administrative experience—has he hidden some secret in his brain the comprehensive program which everybody expects from such a foundation? If it exists, why not let the public have it?

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Boston Symphony Plays  
Bax's "November Woods"

The eighth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, played yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

Sibelius—Symphony No. 5 in E flat major (Lully-Ballet Suite (arranged by Mottl) Bax—"November Woods" Chadwick—Anniversary Overture.

Sibelius' symphony was first played here last April and a rehearsing of the work after so short a time was welcome. A single performance of so important and complicated a piece rarely, if ever, serves to bring out all its qualities. This symphony, in particular, will bear repeated hearing. It is music which suggests more than it actually expresses. For those who look for complexity of thematic development in symphonic writing, a greater attention to the formal presentation of the ideas than to the musical worth of the ideas themselves, the message of this music will be slight. On the other hand, if the hearer but deliver up his imagination to the composer, he will find his thought wandering in new paths. By its rich orchestral coloring, by the bold and striking character of its themes, by the conciseness of its utterance, this symphony is by far one of the most interesting and stimulating of modern works cast in the symphonic mold. Bax's "November Woods," on the other hand, leaves too little to the imagination of the hearer. Here every point is heavily underscored. Again and again the composer returns insistently to his task. Again and again he repeats the same melodic melancholy tale of "the dank and stormy ruin of nature in the autumn." And in picturing this mood the composer does not hesitate to employ certain conventional figures (as, for instance, the whistling chromatic scales in the wood-wind), consecrated by long usage to the musical expression of such states of nature. It is all very gray, very gloomy, very sad, very despairing, and dare we add, very monotonous. In fact the weakness of the piece results from its want of a contrasting section, a ray of light and hope in the midst of this almost Byronic dejection.

In his Anniversary Overture (of what event it commemorates the anniversary the audience is not informed) Mr. Chadwick displays all the inventive skill of which he has long been recognized as a past master. His themes are treated with all the devices known to composers—symmetrical inversion, augmentation, diminution, etc.—and the whole is clothed in a rich and effective orchestral dress. Yet all this learning is so artfully concealed, so admirably suited to the expressive purposes of the composer, that the listeners, were they not so informed by the program, would little suspect that the composer was indulging in so much musical cunning before their very faces. Yet the overture is, as the composer himself states, "romantic and at times dramatic" and contains many pages of original and moving beauty.

Lully's seventeenth century music was an excellent foil to these pieces of the twentieth. From it composers of the present may still profit much. Its wealth of melodic invention, the absolute agreement between the ideas themselves and the means chosen for their expression, give it enduring life. Bax's tone poem and Chadwick's overture were played for the first time in Boston.

Fourth Program of  
St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Rudolph Ganz, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, presented two novelties to St. Louis on the fourth regular symphony program, Dec. 8 and 9. Haydn's concerto in D major for violoncello and orchestra, and "Rhapsodie Espagnole," by Ravel. The Haydn concerto is not a work of exceptional beauty. The first movement is not distinguished by musical ideas of any great worth; the middle movement has no striking melodic outline; it is only in the allegretto in D major for violoncello and orchestra, and "Rhapsodie Espagnole," by Ravel. The Haydn concerto is not a work of exceptional beauty. The first movement is not distinguished by musical ideas of any great worth; the middle movement has no striking melodic outline; it is only in the allegretto in D major for violoncello and orchestra, and "Rhapsodie Espagnole," by Ravel. The Haydn concerto is not a work of exceptional beauty. The first movement is not distinguished by musical ideas of any great worth; the middle movement has no striking melodic outline; it is only in the allegretto in D major for violoncello and orchestra, and "Rhapsodie Espagnole," by Ravel.

Composers of every nationality have written music in the Spanish style. Whether it be Spanish music is another matter. Nevertheless, the bold rhythms of Spain challenge and fire the conceptive sense. Carl van Vechten in his essay "Spain and Music," from the book "Music and Bad Manners," says "It is French composers generally who have achieved better effects with Spanish atmosphere than men of other nations." And further he declares, "Ravel's 'Rhapsodie Espagnole' is as Spanish as music could be." As a matter of fact, Ravel has outlined his picture in Spanish terms, but he has filled in his outlines with French feeling and invention. It is only in the last movement, called "The Fair," that the conception seems foreign to French thought.

The program began with Weber's overture to "Oberon" and closed with the grandiloquent symphony No. 4 of Tschalkowsky. Some parts of this symphony are as bewilder as an early Italian opera, but much of it is of supreme originality and beauty. The Scherzo in pizzicato is an example of delicate thought possible only to a very original thinker. The orchestra played this movement with just a hint of slovenliness; but on the whole the playing of the symphony was distinguished.

The sixth "pop" concert, Dec. 10, introduced the Adagio of Chalmers Clifton, written in rich orchestral terms. An infrequently heard piano concerto in one movement by Rimsky-Korsakoff was beautifully played by Lester Donahue.

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Leading Members of Chinese Theatrical Troupe Now in California

## Long San Francisco Engagement for Chinese Players

San Francisco, Dec. 6

Special Correspondence

AT THE Crescent Theater, in San Francisco's Chinatown, Lee Gar and Chin Yee Yow, Chinese impresarios, are presenting a company of Chinese actors and actresses in a repertoire of their native historical dramas. The company came here about two months ago from Vancouver, B. C., and will remain in San Francisco as long as business is good. The company, numbering 23, and headed by Loo Shut Moy, a 16-year-old leading lady, plays every evening from 7 to 12 without intermission. Usually, a single play requires the entire five hours. If the play is short, they start another one; if longer, it is continued the following evening. Prices range from 50 cents to \$1.75, and the theater is crowded at every performance.

The audience never applauds. It sometimes laughs. It talks; it walks around; and there are as many late comers as at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The box-holders arrived about a half hour late. Over all there was a sense of overwhelming confusion, but neither auditors or players seemed to object. The busiest persons in this theater are the property man and the musicians. The property man, dressed in American clothes, seldom leaves the stage. He walks all around, behind, between and in front of the players, arranging chairs, hanging curtains, supplying everything needed from the handkerchief for the leading lady to the Chinese temple, and in between times sits on a table or pastes Chinese bulletins on the back-drop.

The orchestra is placed on the stage in the right wing. It is said to number seven musicians. Four only were visible from out front, but they made enough noise for 70. A crashing of cymbals, sounds from a two-stringed instrument played a la cello, and a Chinese lute which was frequently exchanged for a shrill wind instrument of unknown variety made sounds which gave the singing actors practically no opportunity to be heard. The music ceased semi-occasionally for the space of half a minute to allow some recitative to be delivered. Individual players (in their shirt sleeves) stopped now and then to stroll around a bit, but the music continued with undiminished volume. And the musicians played entirely without a printed score.

With the first crash of the cymbals the play was on. A character which we immediately classified as a clown delivered a prologue and made us think the play might be an Oriental "Pagliacci"—but we learned that color, in the make-up of Chinese actors, signifies character first of all, and our supposed clown was none other than the villain! A patriarch, accompanied by two ladies, leisurely entered and sat down in the chairs carefully placed for them by the property man. The man wore a red band around his head, signifying that he was unwell. He acted that way, too. Later, he passed away, the property man having carefully prepared for his comfort, even to placing a Chinese

pillow under his neck as he fell. This done, he promptly got up and walked off the stage.

The play was an historical drama about 1000 years old, and we were told that its name was practically untranslatable. To the visitor, the play means whatever he may imagine from the pantomime. The action was slow for the most part, but at times it became intensely exciting, and whether one understood it or not, he could not fail to be interested.

Symbolism is a strong factor in the Chinese drama. Legends are interwoven with the historical episodes. A snow storm was symbolized by an actor waving a white flag in front of him as he walked across the stage. Promptly, the actors began to shiver. The language used in the plays differs from that in common use today, so that one who speaks and understands the Chinese language today cannot always understand the stage dialogue. But the Chinese seem to know these historical plays much as the English student knows his Shakespeare. Some can tell what will be happening on the stage an hour hence. The costumes were magnificent and are said to be historically correct. A colorful back-drop—a modern innovation—formed the setting for everything from the front parlor to the snow storm in the mountains, but the draperies and table cover were changed now and then. Each player of importance owns a set of curtains which are used in scenes in which he is the featured performer.

We saw only four women players, including a small child, said to be but six years old. Many of the feminine roles are played by men, of whom Sin Far Dart is the leading impersonator. Our opinion as to the best actor was verified by our Chinese friend, who supplied his name—Big Shoy. He is the "heavy" (judging from appearance) and would be an interesting figure on any stage.

The cost of production in this Chinese theater is said to be higher than that in the American theater. Every player, from the most insignificant "super" up to the "stars," devotes his or her entire time to this work, and so must be rewarded by a living wage. Salaries ranged from \$250 to \$12,000 a year, plus board and lodging. The personnel of the company is constantly changing, players returning to China after one year with the company. Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 are deposited with the government to assure the return of the players to their native land.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## Chicago

HENRY FORD SAYS:  
"For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."  
WILLIAM HODGE

"FOR ALL OF US"  
LA SALLE THEATRE—NOW  
Matinee Saturday Only  
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

BLACKSTONE THEATRE  
Evening 8:00, Mat. 2:30  
HENRY MILLER  
RUTH CHATTERTON  
In Henry Battelle's Great Play  
LA TENDRESSE  
"The most moving play of the modern theatre."  
—N. Y. Eve. Post.

SELWYN  
Dearborn at Lake  
Phone Central 3404  
NOW PLAYING  
THE  
★BIG HIT! KEMPEY  
with GRANT MITCHELL  
and the HUGGINS.

Geo. M. Cohan's Grand  
GEO. M. COHAN Presents  
The English-American Comedy  
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"  
by Arthur Goodrich  
LAUGHS GALORE—FUN APLENTY

## Philadelphia

GARRICK THEATRE  
MATINEES 2:30 & 5:00  
MOLLY DARLING  
"Funniest musical hit in years."

## Portland, Ore.

GUY BATES POST  
OMAR THE  
TENTMAKER  
now playing at  
RIVOLI

## New York Art News

## A "Hundred Dollar" Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The New Gallery has made a seasonable and sane bid for a healthy career by staging a "hundred dollar" show for its second program. It is quite as foreign and entertaining here as at the Century Roof where the Chauve-Souris goes merrily on. If some of the exhibits are something beyond your depth, you can fall back on some delightful water colors by Soufeline, designer for Ballet and his troupe of Muscovites, or some lithographs of surprising invention and beauty by that wonderful child of 15, Pamela Bianco. For the lover of the eccentric, a "Danceuse" by Picasso, wrought with bits of cloth, matches and buttons, will doubtless prove an appeal. As for the rest of the 25 or so members of this company, strong color, daring design, bold invention, quaint conceit, dry humor, some homely truth, and happy harmonies are quite evenly distributed among them. Zorach, Sprinchorn, Burliuk, Crellams, Lado, Rubizak, Zarkine, Berlin and Brigante are some of the exhibitors. The "hundred dollar" idea is worthy of emulation; it is well to let the world know that some artists are not unwilling to be reasonable as to prices. It invites the man who likes to make a "find" on his own, it encourages the wary. Small prices have worked well in London, they say, and it seems rational to suppose that New York loves a bargain as dearly.

## Tour of Russian Paintings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The collection of paintings by Professor Roerich, the eminent Russian artist and stage designer, which was widely acclaimed by all the authorities when seen here some two years ago and was visited by 28,000 people—if memory serves—during its short stay, has now entered upon the third year of its circuit of the United States, a truly phenomenal record. It has been exhibited at 23 museums and in every where proved to be an artistic sensation. Among the recent stops are its triumphant progress were Minneapolis, Des Moines, Ann Arbor, and Muskegon. It is soon to open at the Detroit Institute of Arts. At the Minnesota State Fair it was estimated that 500,000 people viewed these paintings. Professor Roerich's knowledge of ancient Russian art and folklore makes these glowing pictures an education in themselves. It is not difficult to imagine what a powerful factor they have been in giving to great numbers of Americans a new

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## New York

THE SELWYN'S PRESENT  
THE  
FOOL  
Mr. Channing Pollock wishes to acknowledge the receipt of over fifty-hundred letters regarding "The Fool." It is manifestly impossible to reply to all of these letters, especially as they continue to come in at the rate of several hundred a day. Mr. Pollock therefore, takes this means of expressing his sincere and heart-felt thanks to the writers.

EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave.  
Even. 8:30, Mat. Thursday & Sat. 2:30  
The GINGHAM GIRL  
"Best music play New York has seen in many years."  
—Alan Dale in N. Y. American.  
—Burns Mantle in N. Y. Eve. Mail.

HUDSON W. 44 St. Ave. at 23rd  
Even. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents  
THE HIT OF THE TOWN  
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"  
"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
7th HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Even. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

NATIONAL Theat. 41st St. W. of B'v. Br. 8:20  
Even. 8:30, Mat. Sat. & Wed. 2:30  
THE NEW  
'FASHIONS FOR MEN'  
With  
JOHN COLEMAN  
John Coleman, Times.

LIBERTY Theat. West 43rd St. Even. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEO. M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
"Little Nellie Kelly"

ALAN DALE and HEYWOOD BROWN  
Implore you to see  
Klaw Theat. W. 45 St.  
Even. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
THE LAST WARNING  
The Melodramatic Hit  
with WILLIAM COURTNEY  
CORT THEAT. W. 45 St. Even. 8:30  
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MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE HASE  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Geo. E. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

BETTER TIMES  
AT THE HIPPODROME  
DAILY MATINEES—2:45—NIGHTS—8:15

SCHUBERT Theat. 44th St. W. B'v. Br. 8:30  
Matinee Wed. & Sat.  
GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production

REPUBLIC W. 43rd St. Even. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Ann Nichols  
Laughing  
Success  
"Abie's Irish Rose"  
PRINCESS, W. 59 St. Even. 8:45, Mat. Thurs., Sat.  
Brook Pemberton's Production of Thurnell's  
"6 Characters in Search of an Author"

and wonderful impression of Russia. His recent setting of Rimsky-Korsakov's fairy opera, "Snezhnitsa," for the Chicago Opera has been hailed as a masterpiece of stagecraft and imaginative designing.

## Architectural League of America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Architectural League of America has announced the inclusion of the industrial arts and crafts in its next annual exhibition. All forms of house furnishings, mantels, small statues, bronze work, glass and garden accessories, will be shown along with the sculpture, paintings, and architectural records. Originality of design will be stressed by the examining jury, and reproductions will not be acceptable. It is believed by the league that such recognition as this will help to place American arts and crafts on a higher footing and will encourage their use among architects. The exhibition will be held at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-Seventh Street.

In 1885 Mr. Joshua Dixon, a successful British cotton merchant and a judicious collector of pictures, bequeathed to the Bethnal Green Museum the whole of the paintings in his house, Wimpole Park, near Exeter, for the benefit of the public of East London, where he was born in 1810. Half of this bequest consisted of carefully chosen water colors by artists of the British school. As a part of the process of reorganization which the Bethnal Green Museum is at present undergoing, these water colors have now been rearranged and are suitably exhibited in the Central Hall, where they are given a prominence they deserve. They comprise works by the founders of the school, including fine examples by John Varley, John Glover, George Barrett Jr., William Hunt, Turner of Oxford, Peter De Wint, David Cox, and Coppley Fielding. The middle period of the school is represented by such men as Blake's friend, Samuel Palmer, F. O. Finch, Louis Haghe, W. L. Leitch and Birket Foster; while the collection is also rich in water colors by artists who were working during the period at which Mr. Dixon was collecting. Among these we can instance the work of George Wolfe, Henry Britton, Willis, Robert Thorne, Waite, Alfred Powell and Charles Davidson, who are represented by excellent drawings.

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and Auction Galleries

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Sold at Public Auction  
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

## New York

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Brook Pemberton's Production of Thurnell's  
"6 Characters in Search of an Author"

These are busy days—busy for you, busy for us.

But we have tried to be thoughtful of your comfort—

And to provide many things that will help you in many ways.

Check rooms, wrapping desks, rest rooms, writing rooms, restaurants, guides, and many other conveniences that become particularly useful at this season of the year.

We want you to use them.

And we also want you to enjoy the many special features that are provided for your entertainment.

An hour in The Auditorium, listening to good music, will help along the day in a happy and wholesome way.

Will you be our guest—now or later?



## ALBANIA HAMPERED BY LACK OF ROADS

Coal and Iron Have Been Found  
and Soil Is Rich—People  
Poorly Educated

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Some time ago Albania addressed a request to the League of Nations to send a financial adviser who could go into the financial and economic situation and advise as to the best methods of placing the country upon a sound basis. It was decided to accede to the request, and as a preliminary Prof. Albert Calmes of Luxembourg, was requested to visit Albania and draw up a report on the present conditions and future possibilities of the country.

This report is now published as a book of 30 closely printed quarto pages and contains a great deal of interesting matter.

One gets an idea of the situation from some of the observations made under the head of "Means of Communication." Albania has few roads, and such as she has are defective and impracticable. There is a total road mileage of about 300 miles in a country which measures 250 miles from north to south, and nearly 100 from east to west. Even these are "neither well-planned nor grounded, nor drained, and will require considerable repairs and the reconstruction of several large bridges." Thus no commercial relations are possible between the various parts of Albania.

"Politically Albania is a state, but economically it is not. As a result of the lack of communications, Scutari exports its surplus skins to Italy, and Argirokastron must go to Italy to buy them. Valona exports oil to Italy and Scutari reimports it into Albania.

### Government Builds Roads

The Government has realized the need of roads and has taken steps to meet it by the introduction of forced labor, every manual laborer being obliged to work six days on the roads in the year, while others pay a graduated tax. Albania has no normal gauge railways, but possesses some stretches of narrow-gauge light railway constructed by the Austrians during the war, which are however in need of repair.

The Albanian economic system is extremely primitive. Everyone endeavors to provide for his own needs, with the exception of salt, which he is obliged to buy. Each family cultivates its own land and produces its own bread and meat, its own flax, wool and leather, thus providing out of its own resources food, warm clothing and shoes.

The economic life of Albania depends today upon its agricultural production, but the methods of cultivation are primitive. Plows with wooden shares are used and the furrow is seldom more than eight inches deep. The farmers are ignorant of the rotation of crops. The inhabitants prefer cattle breeding, but the methods in use are bad.

Albania is rich in fruit trees, and might export considerably if the trees were cared for instead of neglected. There are vast stretches of forests, composed of oaks, walnuts and chestnuts, elm and plane trees, mostly belonging to the state but undeveloped and unexploited.

Coal has been found in several places and it is not unlikely that Tirana is the center of a great coal field and that excellent strata, which boring alone will reveal, will be found deep under the earth.

### Some Iron Ore

Albania possesses two considerable beds of iron ore, and with an abundant rainfall and rivers beginning at an altitude of 1000 to 2000 meters, and lakes lying 700 or 800 meters above sea level her hydraulic potentialities rival those of any country.

With no national system of metal coinage Albania is one of the few European countries possessing a sound currency, for she has the gold standard by which the value of the silver and paper money (mostly of the countries of the Latin Union and Austria) is fixed. Credit and credit organizations do not exist in Albania. The people are thrifty and hoard gold, and the amount hoarded in this way is estimated at 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 gold francs, besides what is invested in jewelry.

## PRICES GROWING MORE STABLE IN MOST COUNTRIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—In the great majority of countries the latest figures available of retail prices and cost of living show a marked stability during the last few months, according to the International Labor Review. In the United States, Belgium, United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and India the changes as shown by the cost of living indexes are only a few points up or down, while the same is true for the following countries for which index numbers of foodstuffs only are available: South Africa, Canada, Australia, Norway, New Zealand, and the Netherlands. The recent distinct advance in the level of wholesale prices has scarcely shown itself in the level of retail prices.

Certain countries, however, call for special mention. In Austria the movement during September was similar to that in the previous month, namely, a doubling of prices within the month. The index number now stands at a little over 1,000,000 as compared with 100 in July, 1914. In Germany the rise in prices has gone on at an increasing rate.

Tschoslavia is the only country which registers a substantial fall, prices having fallen by 10 per cent in the one month from July to August. This is due to the fact that the krone has risen to more than three times its value of a year ago.

### PLAN TO ELIMINATE "DRIVES"

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Dec. 16 (Special)—Business men of Yankton and other cities of South Dakota are endeavoring to adopt plans to eliminate what they term the "drive" for funds and tag day evils, which at this season of the year are of frequent occurrence.

# B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

## Just by Way of Reminder—

That important gift that you haven't yet selected, and upon which so much may depend; and the many less imposing (but equally desirable) remembrances that you have jotted down upon your "last-minute-shopping" list—

All of them are awaiting you in this great Store; the impressive and costly, the modest and inexpensive. Even at this late hour the field of choice is wide. The Six Selling Floors are all—and entirely—at your service

## Sumptuous Fur Garments

at large concessions from former prices

assume a vast importance at this season, when a fur coat or wrap de luxe is pre-eminently the correct gift for "the dearest one of all"

Among the many costly garments which have been greatly reduced are these:

Karakul (Russian lamb)	\$1,050.00 and upward
Broadtail	1,150.00 and upward
Ermine	1,200.00 and upward
Mink	1,500.00 and upward

(Third Floor)

## Fine Silk Hosiery

because it meets a very definite need and is a subtle tribute to refined taste, is a gift that appeals with equal sincerity to men and women

Quoted are some of the attractive items in the regular stock:

### Men's Silk Half-hose

With lisle tops and soles	per pair	\$1.00
All-silk	per pair	1.50
With lisle soles	per pair	2.25
With lisle tops and soles and embroidered clocks,	per pair	\$1.50
Betalph Silk Half-hose	per pair	3.25
Imported French Lisle Half-hose, in striped effects	per pair	\$2.75

### Women's Silk Hose

With lisle tops and soles	per pair	\$1.75
All-silk, in medium or gossamer weight,	per pair	2.75
With open-work clocks	per pair	2.85
All-silk	per pair	3.50
Betalph Silk Hose	per pair	3.95

Silk Hosiery of more expensive character may be obtained in every fashionable style

(First Floor)

## For Monday

## A Great Pre-Holiday Sale of Women's French Gloves

at prices to suggest liberal purchasing for Yuletide presentation

### Women's Marvex Glacé Kidskin Gloves (short length)\*

in plain white or white stitched with black; plain black or black stitched with white; and in tan, beaver, gray and taupe

at \$2.25 per pair

### French Glacé Kidskin Piqué Gloves (with turn-over cuffs)

in black with white stitching and white cuff-facings; and white with black stitching and black cuff-facings

at \$3.25 per pair

All of these Gloves were made in France

The qualities are choice; the values surprising  
(First Floor)

## Beginning Monday

## An Important Display of New Paris Gowns and Tailleurs

fresh from the ateliers of the leading French couturières; the greater number of them designed primarily for the Southern Winter season, but in a secondary sense for early Spring in the North

### Copies and Adaptations

of these authoritative creations will be made to special order, in conformity with individual requirements

at reasonably short notice

Salon of the  
Department for Imported and Special Costumes  
(Third Floor)



Where Else  
Coward  
t., New York City



B. A. A. WILL PLAY  
MONTREAL TEAM

Unicorn Sextet Will Be Given  
Good Test This Evening—  
Victorias Win, 3 to 0

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team will play the Montreal Nationals at the Boston Arena, this evening, and as the Montreal team is now more familiar with ice condition than it was last night a hard game is expected.

No immediate change will be made in the Unicorn line-up, as Coach Fred Roque is well pleased with the results of the present combination. The team will start the game in the same positions they played in the Victoria game. A practice session with the fast Harvard University outfit, Thursday, helped round the team into a more finished product. With W. W. Rice at left wing, Capt. J. J. McCarthy on the other wing, and L. M. Reycroft in center, a fast forward combination is formed. Captain McCarthy is the only outstanding star in this trio, but the work of Rice is familiar, and that of Reycroft should be more closely watched. The Melrose boys is improving with each practice session and before the season ends should be rated with the best.

In the playing of A. G. Smith and A. J. A. Campbell, the B. A. A. believes it has the finest outer defense pair in the country. Smith and Campbell work hard every minute and take advantage of every opening to dash through opponent teams for a score. Many and many a well-played advance by the Montreal forward combination will approach this outer defense tonight, that will keep this pair busy all the time.

A. La Croix at goal may be depended on to save the day, when others fail, for he is rated with the best in the game, and will need to be, judging from the work of A. Donahue, the Victoria goal, had last night.

J. M. Shuennsey, P. E. Rudolph and J. J. Lyons will be called upon to relieve the front-line men most any time during the game for the Canadian skaters work fast and require a fast combination to keep up with them.

The Victorias turned back the visiting Montreal Nationals, 3 to 0, last night, in a game filled with spectacular playing from start to finish, with the playing of P. E. Conley, for the Victorias, as the outstanding feature.

From the sound of the referee's whistle, the game was on and no let-up took place until the final whistle. The Montreal front line was exceptionally fast, and the clever stick work by C. A. Savard and the manner in which W. E. Pelletier in center ice followed the puck over the rink, made a good impression on those watching.

It was just five minutes after play started that Conley took the puck through the whole Montreal team and scored the first point. Later in the period B. F. Healy stopped an advance of the Canadians in his own territory and made a rush for the Montreal goal. In an effort to dribble past the out-defense he fell, but the puck carried with him past the Canadian men and he shot it past goal tender G. L. Gervais, for the second count of the period. The work of both goal tenders was pronounced, with many difficult shots stopped, and following the puck as it passed back and forth last night was no easy matter for the goal men. That of Donahue was especially brilliant. The Montreal men carry the puck right to the goal with few attempts at long shots, making the goal man keep attentive at all times.

The third goal came in the second period. Capt. F. A. Synnott and Conley raced down the ice passing the puck between them. They missed a first try, but Synnott, following the puck behind the Montreal goal, obtained it, and passed it directly in front, from where he shot it through. The summary follows:

**VICTORIAS MONTREAL NATIONALS**  
Synnott, Martin, Iw. rw, Savard, Mantha  
Conley, Buntin, c., c., Pelletier, Mantha  
Williams, E. Realy, fr. rw, Pelletier, Mantha  
Collins, Williams, id. rd, Paulhus, Valois  
J. Healy, id. rd, Valois, Shink, Mantha  
Donahue, Gervais, c., c., Gervais, Mantha  
Score—Victorias 3, Montreal 0. Goals—Conley 2, B. F. Healy 1, for Victorias. Referee—Ernest Doody and Harry Denesha. Time—Three 15-minute periods.

**SIX COLLEGES QUIT  
OLD SOUTHERN BODY**  
GREENVILLE, S. C. Dec. 16.—The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, for 30 years a power in Dixie sports, late yesterday lost from its membership six members whose teams have had a large share in shaping the athletic history of the section. The split came just before the association voted to modify its so-called one-year playing rule to permit freshmen to participate in games between members by mutual consent of opposing teams.

The seceding institutions announced that henceforth they would pay their athletic allegiance to the relatively new Southern Intercollegiate Conference, in accordance with an agreement reached at its recent conference at Atlanta. They are Georgia School of Technology, Clemson College, University of Florida, University of South Carolina, University of Alabama, and Louisiana State University. Other members of the association, it was said, will withdraw for the same reason.

**RANKING OF TENNIS PLAYERS**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting today is expected to settle the ranking of the leading tennis players of the last season. The three lists to be drawn by the committee are the 20 ranking men players, the doubles list and the women's list.

**ELI COACH WILL CONTINUE**  
MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 16.—W. H. Mallory '24, newly elected captain of the Yale football team for 1923, announced at a dinner of the Yale alumni of Montclair tonight that T. A. D. Jones '08 would be retained as football coach and would be assisted by five former players famous as gridiron stars years ago. Coach Jones was not at the dinner.

## MOTORISMS

A SERIES of road tests has been under way for some time at the Arlington Experiment Station in Washington, under the direction of the Bureau of Public Roads, to determine the cause of waving in bituminous road surfaces. A circular track is being used, composed of 27 sections of asphalt concrete of different mixtures. Profile measurements of the circular road were taken before the tests were begun, and as the tests progress, measurements will be taken to determine the rate of formation of inequalities in the surface. The tests are being made under solid rubber-tired wheels loaded with 600 pounds per inch of width of tire or approximately that of a 5-ton truck, traveling at a speed of 50 miles per hour. The device used will be guided by wheels traveling on rails and is electrically driven, the power being transmitted to one of the wheels, used to represent the traffic, which will make it act exactly in the same manner as the drive wheel of a truck. The wear test of the circular track consists of 61 sections of concrete, and the ultimate result of the test will not only show what causes waves in bituminous road surfacing, but will also show the best mixtures of concrete and other road material. The test will require six months to complete. It is planned to run the machine 10 hours a day. Engineers from all over the world are watching these tests with the keenest interest.

At this season of the year a falling off in production is looked for by the body makers, but there seems to be no let-up in the demand for coupes and sedans, nor will there be for some time to come. In other years buyers have been content to order their cars and wait a few months for delivery, but the dealer who gives immediate delivery is the one who closes the sale today. There is not as much shopping around as was the case a year ago, as in most instances a decision has been reached regarding make and style of body before the customer comes into the market.

The Argentine Automobile Show held under the direction of the Automotor Club Argentino and the Centro de Importadores de Automoviles y Anexos, in the Pabellon de las Rosas, Buenos Aires, last month was a distinct success. More than 25 manufacturers were represented, of which number 20 Americans, three French, four Italian, four British, and four German lines held the attention. The luxury bodies made in Argentina were a feature which attracted many buyers. Eighty local dealers and importers were present. Twenty cars had six-cylinder engines against 17 with the standard sizes. Five cars were shown with eight-cylinder power plants, two of which were of the eight in line type. One of the most interesting of the special-cooled model was exhibited. Seven-passenger phaeton models numbered 20, while the five-passenger type totaled only one less. Two roadsters were shown. The outlook in Argentina is especially good this year, as crops have been heavy, and money is much freer than for a few years. It is noticeable that the large cars with special bodies seem to have the call in that country.

Boston's Twenty-first Annual Automobile Show, always one of the greatest exhibitions in the country for motorcars, trucks, accessories, fittings and the like, will be held next March 10 to 17, in Mechanics Building and Manager C. J. Campbell is predicting that the show will in every way surpass any previous display. Mr. Campbell says that every available inch of the 125,000 square feet of floor space in the five big halls and basement of the Mechanics Building has been taken by

the various exhibitors, and that there is a long waiting list.

The number of makes of cars to be shown is larger than heretofore, and this is also true of the general accessory manufacturers.

Mr. Campbell at the same time announced the dates of the season, to be held at the Nopley-Plaza Hotel, ballroom, as March 12 to 16. As in the case of the main show, the demands for space at this exhibit, which is exclusively for high-priced and foreign cars, has exceeded the accommodations.

The Eighteenth Annual Automobile Salon, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York, within the week, brought out some rather unusual models, both closed and open. Features of the show included novel collapsible sashes, disappearing steps, overhead canvas shafts and a general completeness and refinement of all the body appointments, especially on foreign cars. Many of the high grade closed models carried the spare tires or wheels on the side, as the space in the rear was occupied by a trunk rack.

The annual International Motor Cycle and Cycle Exhibition held recently at Olympia, London, was by far the most comprehensive display of two and three-wheel machines yet held in that city. Every machine was fitted with turnstiles clicked incessantly until the hall was crammed to overflowing.

The outstanding features of the exhibition were the greatly increased range of the application of motor cycles and pedal cycles to modern needs, and the considerable reductions in prices, representing an even greater increase in the value offered.

In the motor cycles staged, the exhibition provided evidence of increased adaptability both in heavy weights and light weights. In former exhibitions light-weight power usually represented the top of the heavy weight sidecar outfits and three-wheel runabouts. American manufacturers have this year challenged this limit mark by increasing their 10 and 12-horsepower models.

At the other end of the power scale are the little 1½ to 2-horsepower light-weights. Such small engines have appeared in the past, but only on motor-assisted pedal cycles. Due to the remarkable and immediate success attending one or two ultra light-weight machines fitted with engines round about 1½ horsepower and built down to a definite weight, public attention has been focused on this type of machine during the present year.

Midway between these extremes of power almost every motorcycle exhibit staged a handy touring mount of about 10 to 12 horsepower and fitted with a 2½ to 3 horsepower engine. The high-powered model appeals in Britain only to a limited number of sporting riders.

Every year sees an increase in the number of British manufacturers who follow the American custom by supplying machines fully equipped and ready for the road. Several of the higher-class British motor cycles are now supplied complete with speedometer, electric light and booter, instead of treating such fittings as extras as in former years.

The increased application of the motor cycle to utilitarian purposes was another marked feature of the exhibition. The majority of the exhibitors showed the type of machine designed as a box type carrier or open chassis suitable for the swift transport of postal parcels, and a wide variety of merchandise. Several all-weather double-seater sidecars and sidecar taxis were shown on the stands.

Price reductions varied, but in general it may be said that prices are now approaching pre-war levels. On the whole, the exhibition has surpassed pre-war value.

**LOPEZ AND E. W. LOOKABAUGH  
WILL TAKE ROAD NEXT WEEK**  
THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE  
STANDING

Player—W. L. H. R. P. C.  
T. S. Denton, Kansas City, 16 4 8 800  
Robert L. Cannafax, N. Y., 14 6 9 700  
M. L. Layton, St. Louis, 11 9 1 688  
Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 9 5 9 642  
Otto Reisel, Philadelphia, 11 7 11 611  
F. E. Thompson, Chicago, 10 10 12 500  
C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh, 10 10 12 500  
Harry Wakenfield, Milwaukee 9 9 11 500  
John Hahman, Cleveland, 7 11 11 389  
H. H. Healy, Toledo, 7 11 11 389  
Byron Gillette, Buffalo, 6 10 8 375  
Frank Lopez, Cleveland, 8 12 7 375  
George Moore, New York, 5 11 13 312  
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pittsburgh 3 13 8 118

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Frank Lopez of Cleveland and E. W. Lookabaugh of Pittsburgh take to the road next week in quest of victories in the championship race of the National Interstate Three Cushion Billiard League. Lopez assails the Western group from Milwaukee to Kansas City in eight encounters, while Lookabaugh is listed for 10 appearances from Cleveland to New York. If either gets an even break of his series, he may well consider himself fortunate, as each is a tail-ender and meets leaders.

Starting off with Harry Wakenfield at Milwaukee Monday and P. E. Maupome of Chicago Tuesday, Lopez will have the easiest part of his schedule worked off when he tackles L. M. Layton, title defender, at St. Louis or Sedalia, Wednesday. He will wind up Thursday against the league leader, T. S. Denton, at Kansas City.

Lookabaugh goes to Cleveland Monday to meet John Hahman, doubles back to his home town to clash with C. A. McCourt, Tuesday, appears at Philadelphia Wednesday against Otto Reisel, a potential stumbling block, reaches the climax of his series in a struggle with R. L. Cannafax, of New York, Thursday, and closes Friday with George Moore, another Gotham contender.

M. I. T. SWIMMING  
OUTLOOK FOR 1923

Technology Team Is Weak in the Plunging and Diving Events—Squad Cut to 21

After a period of training of more than a month, Coach H. D. Holm of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team held several trials and cut the original squad of about 40 candidates to a working force of 21 men. The Tech mentor expressed satisfaction with the showing of the swimmers in all events except the plunge and dive. Both divers of last year's varsity have not returned this fall while J. H. Henninger '24, who did most of the plunging and showed promise of great development, has failed to go out for the team this year.

For the dashes, the Engineers will have E. C. Palmer '23, L. P. Marsh '24, C. L. Dunn '24, and E. S. Taylor '24, all former varsity men, with the addition of A. E. Keay '24, a member of the junior class crew, who has enlisted for the swimming sport and so far has showed up excellently.

Though the coach has made no definite selections yet, it is more than probable that the first four of the above five men will compose the relay team. The importance of picking a fast relay quartet cannot be over-emphasized, a victory in this event giving the team eight points while the losing outfit gets none.

On the breast stroke, which will be on the New England program for the second year as is the case with the back stroke, the Engineers will be well represented by Capt. W. Stewart '23 who stands out from the rest of the field in this event. G. M. Nauman '23, who was the other Tech representative in this part of the program last winter, giving Stewart a merry chase in every race, has been compelled to give up the sport because of the pressure of his scholarly work.

R. D. Ferguson '23, another survivor of the recent cut, will probably fill the vacancy.

Although the Intercollegiate Swimming Association at its recent conference revised the official list of events and caused the substitution of the breast stroke for the back stroke, the Tech swimmer for the plunge, the New England Association has retained the program revised last year. Of Tech's opponents Yale is the only institution that is a member of the I. S. A. and the Elis have asked the local college to have the dual meet conducted under the old régime.

Y. K. Bates '24, M. S. Blake '24 and E. D. Thomas '24 are the three plungers retained on the Tech squad. Bates is the only one with previous varsity experience but unless he shows some very rapid development he is bound to be of very little help to the local merman. The same conditions obtain in the dive where W. B. Funtun '22 and M. J. Buerger '24, last year's representatives are both lost to the team. The gap is being filled by P. F. Carver '24, R. P. Price '25, S. J. Miller '23 and Keay, all new to the fancy diving art.

Thus, with such teams as Yale University, the United States Navy and Military Academies, Brown University and Dartmouth College on its schedule, prospects for a winning season are by no means bright. The season will get under way Jan. 20, with Wesleyan University offering the opposition. A week later the Engineers will meet the cadets at West Point. The first home meet will be with Amherst at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association tank, Tech's home natatorium, on Feb. 3. Dartmouth at Hanover a week later, the Naval Academy at Annapolis the following week, and finally Yale at New Haven, Feb. 24, will close the competition for that month. Brown University will turn up the only dual meet for March, the date being the third of the month. The New England Intercollegiate at Boston, March 17, will complete the year's work.

**BOXING MADE MAJOR SPORT**  
AMES, Ia., Dec. 16 (Special).—Boxing has been made a major sport at Iowa State College as a result of the exhibition taken yesterday by the College Athletic Council. Intercollegiate meets will be sought at once and a call for a varsity squad issued, according to W. W. Mayser, director of athletics. Mayser will endeavor to secure matches with the University of Minnesota and Washington University, both of which have boxing teams. The Boston team has been invited to meet the Ames team in an intra-mural sport at Iowa State College for several years, scores of men taking part in fraternity and club contests.

Hugh Otis, the coaching staff will direct the work of the squad.

**CONNOR NAMED CAPTAIN**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—Providentia, the United States Navy and Military Academies, Brown University and Dartmouth College on its schedule, prospects for a winning season are by no means bright. The season will get under way Jan. 20, with Wesleyan University offering the opposition. A week later the Engineers will meet the cadets at West Point. The first home meet will be with Amherst at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association tank, Tech's home natatorium, on Feb. 3. Dartmouth at Hanover a week later, the Naval Academy at Annapolis the following week, and finally Yale at New Haven, Feb. 24, will close the competition for that month. Brown University will turn up the only dual meet for March, the date being the third of the month. The New England Intercollegiate at Boston, March 17, will complete the year's work.

**YALE OPENS WATER SEASON**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The swimming season at Yale opened today when the varsity defeated an alumni team of former stars, 3 to 20, in an exhibition meet. The varsity swimmers made their first appearance in the six events but was not able to score enough seconds and thirds to win. The freshmen team defeated the varsity second team, 36 to 17.

**ANNAPOLIS VS. PRINCETON OCT. 27**  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The Annapolis football game next season will be played Oct. 27 at the Baltimore Municipal Stadium, which was opened with the Army-Marine football game, Dec. 2, has a seating capacity of more than 50,000 which may be increased to 50,000.

**RAYMOND CHOSEN CAPTAIN**  
ORONO, Me., Dec. 15.—H. W. Raymond '24 of North Jay was elected captain of the University of Maine cross-country team for next season. It was announced today. Raymond is a veteran of two state championship teams.

**BROOKLYN STARTS MARCH 1**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Players on the Brooklyn National League club will report to Manager Wilbert Robinson at Clearwater, Fla., March 1, to begin spring training. It was announced today.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

POULTRY show is to be held in Boston the first week in January—the biggest and best, according to the preliminary announcement. It is a show with a brave tradition, and New England as the cradle of the poultry industry in America deserves such a Poultry Show. Her poultrymen are still shipping breeding stock and hatching eggs all over this continent. And, though, to a westerner, the idea of Boston as a center of poultry interest may be amusing, certainly no other metropolitan area can count so many suburban enthusiasts for poultry. And it takes enthusiasts to make a show. The farmers may go, but in any place sufficiently populous to support an agricultural exposition, farmers are relatively scarce.

It would take a psychologist or an historian to demonstrate to just what extent Yankee thrift or New England squeamishness about its breakfast eggs has been responsible for the countless instances about Boston that poultry phenomenon known as the backyard flock. These suburban enthusiasts are legion: for purposes of classification they may set down as night-hatched poultrymen whose repressed vocation expresses itself in attendance at poultry shows, subscriptions for farm journals, reading of "bulletins" and purchases of expensive hatching eggs.

Perhaps it is because Boston is a city with true suburbs that this rare development of the backyard flock has been possible. In some residential towns every block has its small squad of biddies to contribute eggs and meat and early morning music to the backyard poultryman—and his neighbors. Scarcely an office or bank or store that does not depend on a commuting colleague for weekly egg rations. The farm census count of some \$5,000,000 worth of poultry products as Massachusetts' annual output will be increased many thousands of dollars if the untold dozens of suburban eggs laid in shed or dry goods box could be pooled before they reached the breakfast table.

But Boston is also the center of a more substantial poultry territory. From the Hub's southern exposure to the Cape, on the sandy stretches that are too sterile to grow profitable crops and are therefore inexpensive acres for the poultryman, the hen thrives and lays. Her brood flourishes and wax fat. Intensive poultry farming is carried on in the three counties south of Boston to a degree scarcely paralleled in America. Eggs, dressed fowl, fancy capons, soft roasters, fryers, broilers, breeding stock, settings of hatching eggs, day old chicks; these represent as many specialized industries. There is a definite soft roaster section in Plymouth County. Plymouth poultrymen ship day old chicks to Texas; their poultry house plans are copied in Ontario.

Their fresh eggs and quickly grown young chickens will always be higher in price than the more indiscriminate product that comes from the west. Prejudice would count for the "nearby henner" man even if quality were not a factor. It would seem that while cheap land outside the great New England industrial markets is available for poultry raising the specialty poultryman should be successful. He has his problems, though. He must either grow his grain and other feeds or pay heavy freight bills for western grown grain. And his store-fed prodigies must compete with the advantage of a special label, with the range-fed poultry that is incidental to the farming of the plains—that does not have to meet grain bills and show a profit. Probably the New England poultryman must in the future raise more of his own feed. And the necessity of rotating his flock, thereby keeping the land sweet and a green crop growing on part of it, would naturally lead him to attempt growing a part of his feedstuffs.

But the poultryman who is more manufacturer than farmer will undoubtedly yield place gradually to the farm poultryman, whose hens are one of his farm enterprises. Various factors make against too intense specialization. On the other hand, the industrious hen may yet save many a hill from abandonment. Farm management specialists credit the hen, in flocks of 200 to 500, with having lifted many a mortgage that had long lain heavily on a stubborn glacial soil. The farm flock as a profitable means of diversifying a dairy or fruit or general farm is a frequent recommendation.

In a section predominantly industrial, agriculture will always be somewhat supplementary to industry. It will harbor many retired or shipwrecked business and professional men. Poultry raising, because the land equipment is inexpensive and the flock quickly grown to productive age, lends itself particularly to the uses of those who must seek outdoor work or who must try in middle life a new and a small scale, venture for a livelihood. The hen has done much to alleviate the stress of city life. She is a factor in preserving the balance of our complex social organization. She has made possible the ruralization of a protesting fringe of urban society. As a social value the hen must be rated high. The Ruralist offers this idea gratis to the management of the Boston Poultry Show.

With the coming of real cold weather the farm dairymaid has his troubles getting butter to "come." Various factors enter into the solution of his difficulty. He should expect to churn 30 minutes for best results. But if his cream is too thin he is going to be disappointed. Thirty per cent fat in cream is best for buttermaking. Cream that is too rich sticks to the churn. A thermometer will save patience and trouble. The churning temperature needs to be higher in winter than summer—58 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. A churn too full falls of its greatest efficiency. One-third full is most satisfactory. The cream should be heard to rise and fall. Churning is

simply making the fat globules bump together. The speed of the churn should be regulated to this end. Cows that are going dry make milk that is difficult to churn because of the very small, firm, fat globules. The feed makes an important difference in the butter. Dry feed alone makes for hard fat and difficult churning. The addition of succulent feeds, beets or silage, softens the milk. Lined oil meal helps in the same way. The cream should be ripe; that is, should taste sour and appear glossy, before it is ready to churn. Sweet cream churns with difficulty and waste of butter fat.

**Letters to the Editor**  
PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS  
ANONYMOUS  
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

**Victims of Automobile Accidents**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer is thoroughly in sympathy with the aims of the Monitor in its efforts to benefit the public by raising the standards of journalism, and is somewhat at a loss to understand the Monitor's inaction regarding the tragedies of automobile accidents. The Monitor to combat them, is undoubtedly true, but these are obvious evils, and would be regarded as such though the press made no attempts to arouse public sentiment against them.

There is in America today an evil so great that it is causing untold suffering and tragedy. In one year it has caused 13,000 fatalities and over 350,000 injuries, these figures being the record of the number of victims of automobile accidents during the year 1921 (in the United States).

Granting much that is claimed in favor of the automobile, the question still remains—How far shall the utilization of a convenience, or the enjoyment of a sensuous pleasure, offset the loss of the lives of thousands of children—for the greatest horror of these tragedies is that the majority of victims of automobile accidents are children.

In the State of New York alone are more than 30,000 cripples who receive their injuries in automobile accidents. Much is heard of the widespread evils of drink, but there is a village in America which has not its list of victims of

MAJORITY FAVOR A  
168-GAME SCHEDULE

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Adoption of a schedule for 1923 was the chief business before the club owners of the American Association at their meeting here today.

President T. J. Hickey said a majority of the club owners favored a 168-game schedule, opening the season April 18, the date of the major league opening, and closing during the first week in October. Consideration would be given a 154-game schedule, but the longer playing chart probably would be adopted, he said.

The schedules submitted provided for the clubs in the western half of the circuit to open the season in the four eastern cities—Columbus, Toledo, Louisville and Indianapolis.

automobile accidents? Is it just to condemn those who are drunk with liquor, and to excuse others drunk with the lust of speed and luxury who are causing far more disaster?

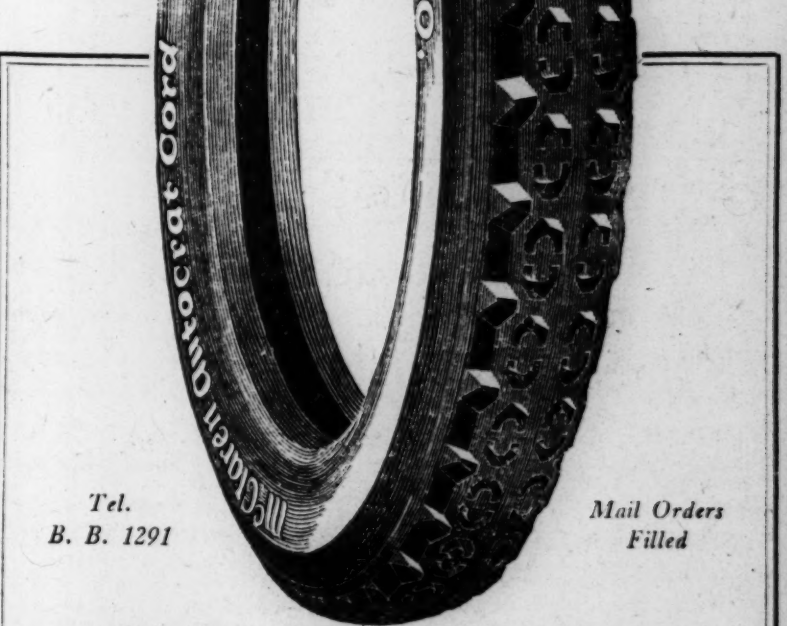
It is true that many are endeavoring to secure the enactment of laws aimed to prevent these accidents, but they meet with little success, for they find that the legislatures of the various states are largely influenced by powerful organizations of motorists and other automobile interests frankly stating their object to be the defeat of laws "inimical to their interests."

On every hand we hear the cynical statement that "prohibition and automobiles are converting America into a nation of liars and lawbreakers," and while such a statement is a gross exaggeration of fact, there is sufficient basis for it to be a shameful reproach to America.

Certainly the America of 50 years ago would not have tolerated the evils which today have become so commonplace as to be regarded with indifference.

**GEORGE S. TIFFANY.**  
42 Oak Ridge Avenue, Summit, N. J.  
Dec. 3, 1922.

**UNION R. C. WINS TWO MATCHES**  
Two of the individual matches scheduled to take place today in the Class J Massachusetts Interclub squash racquet championship tournament as part of the team match between the Union Boat Club and the Lincoln Inn Society were played yesterday, and Union Boat Club won in both cases. W. F. How, Jr., the former Yale carman, defeated J. H. Douglas Jr., 15-14, 14-15, 15-10, and C. C. Cates, the state and Canadian amateur champion, defeated C. A. Wakefield, 14-15, 15-11, 15-10, 16-8.



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We will guarantee McClaren Autocrat Cords to cost you less per mile regardless of brand previously used or price paid.

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To anyone interested in LESS COST PER MILE SERVICE we will make a substantial discount on first order, provided this advertisement is presented at our store, or accompanies letter.

**Peavey Rubber Co., Inc.**  
New England Distributors of  
McClaren Autocrat Cords and Tubes  
893 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Companion Volume to "Medieval France"

Modern France: A Companion to French Studies

Edited by Arthur Tilley, M. A., Cambridge University Press, 25s. net.

Modern France, edited by Arthur Tilley, M. A., appears as a companion volume to "Medieval France," and is similar in treatment to its predecessor, though of far greater length. It comprises a series of essays by 22 different authorities, both French and English, and covers almost every important aspect of the life, thought, and social activity of France, from the close of the fifteenth century to the present day.

In addition to the subjects dealt with in "Medieval France," chapters on finance, law, music, the stage, mathematics, and natural science have made their appearance in the present volume, while of the subjects dealt with on the previous occasion, all, with the exception of architecture, have required more space for their treatment. The need for compression has been great, and the necessity for eliminating details of lesser importance, in a period so crowded with events, has obliged the writers to presuppose a fair knowledge of the groundwork of the subject on the part of their readers. The survey is thus comprehensive rather than exhaustive, and the authors' aim has been to present "not a summary of events but a clear picture—a picture in which details of minor significance are omitted, while the salient features are brought into prominence. In this aim they have been successful, and the whole volume is a model of scholarly treatment and lucid exposition.

## The Last 25 Years

In dealing with the recent period—that of the last 25 years—care has been taken to touch lightly on events which are too near to us to admit of their being seen in the right perspective—a policy which reflects the fair-mindedness of the authors and is in keeping with the unbiased attitude with which the whole range of subjects has been approached.

The first part of the volume is devoted to the history of the period, a subject to which the separate essays on the army, navy, economic and social life, the finance of the ancient régime and law are in a sense subsidiary. This subject has, for the most part, been entrusted to Frenchmen and the work is admirable. The long and painful struggle by which France obtained national unity within natural boundaries, its religious schisms and its wars, the ancient régime and finally the Revolution and its consequences are the salient features of the theme; and out of the confusions and complexities of these crowded centuries, the authors have contrived to extract a coherent tale, to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to place before us an intelligible sequence of cause and effect.

The next six chapters, dealing with cultural subjects and the arts, are mainly the work of Englishmen, though the essay on painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts has been undertaken by Louis Hourcade, professor at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts. Of these chapters, that upon literature is possibly the most important. If the intellectual and aesthetic leadership of modern France in Europe be admitted, it must be owned that this leadership has been undertaken by Louis Hourcade, professor at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts. Of these chapters, that upon literature is possibly the most important. If the intellectual and aesthetic leadership of modern France in Europe be admitted, it must be owned that this leadership has been undertaken by Louis Hourcade, professor at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts. Of these chapters, that upon literature is possibly the most important. If the intellectual and aesthetic leadership of modern France in Europe be admitted, it must be owned that this leadership has been undertaken by Louis Hourcade, professor at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts.

## Must an Autobiographer Be a Hero?

Roads of Adventure

By Ralph D. Paine, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 35s.

Like Stevenson, Ralph Paine has cherished the happy cry of "Roads of Adventure" through many years, and, best of all, has truly believed in it and lived it. "Fortune had always been much kinder to him than he deserved," he says, and "the years slipped by like a current flowing swiftly but without turbulence, bringing many blessings and few regrets. And the Ludwig Lewisohns and the Harry Kemps of today, stimulating as they may be to many, to most of us a Ralph Paine comes as an oasis of romance and happiness in a desert of discontent. As another sailor adventurer, William McFee, has said of him, all the roads that he traveled were "bright with the splendor of youth and the jolly hazards of existence."

The high seas seem to be Mr. Paine's native heath, to speak in mixed metaphor. To be sure, we meet him first in a racing shell on the comparatively peaceful waters of the Thames, but for him it was only a step from the Yale crew, disciplined by that famous old tyrant "Bob" Cook, to piracy in the Caribbean with Captain Johnny O'Brien. In 1896, to a young newspaper reporter only two years out of college, nothing looked quite so desirable as going a-flibustering in Cuban waters. Just then the cause of Cuba was immensely popular in the United States, though the State Department viewed the affair as an affront to Spain and a defiance of international law. So the sport was not without spice.

A good half of the book is given up to this nineteenth century sailing of the Spanish Main. Gun-running, hair-breadth escapes, hardships, deeds of daring, all are here—in modern dress, but quite as thrilling as in the old days. The voyage of the two reporters, Paine and McCready, with forty-odd Cuban patriots and two American soldiers of fortune, in the little towboat "Three Friends" is almost incredible as short a time afterward as 25

spread far beyond the frontiers of their native land, their works having continued to affect the thoughts and actions of man and up to the present day.

## The Melting-Pot of Europe

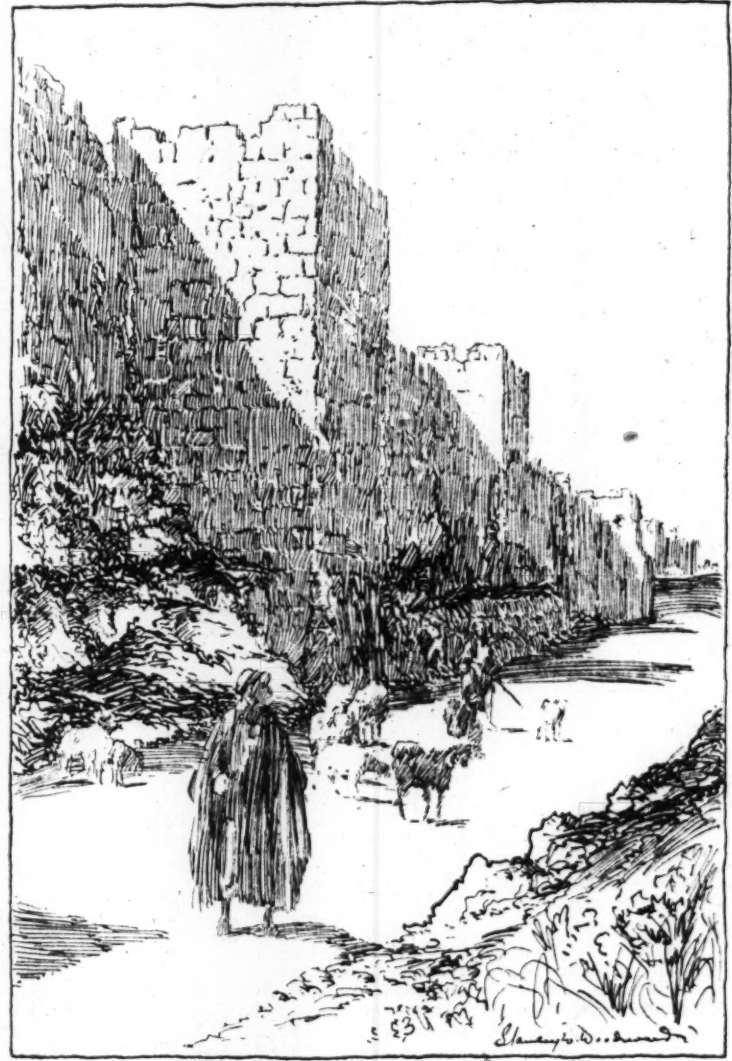
Apart from the question of its superiority in this or that phase of intellectual activity, a peculiar quality attached itself to France in virtue of its geographical position in relation to the rest of Europe. France—and particularly the Paris basin—has been throughout history the melting-pot of Europe, the point of convergence of westward drift of race and culture and the only clear passage-way north and south from the Mediterranean to the Plain of Europe. The entry of the Atlantic as a factor of importance into European affairs merely tended to accentuate this peculiarity, and for the last 400 years Paris has been the greatest center for the absorption and dissemination of intellectual and aesthetic activity in Europe.

If France did not excel in the crea-

tive arts, it at least contrived to attract those who did. Leonardo da Vinci ended his days in France, whilst Andrea del Sarto, Colonna, Abbate and many others worked at the Court of Francis the First, Wagner, Liszt, Chopin and Chabrier lived and worked in Paris and even Mendelssohn admitted "that the classical symphonies were nowhere so magnificently played as at the concerts of the Conservatoire."

In the sphere of philosophy and the natural sciences the same remarks apply, and the authors of "Modern France" have throughout laid particular emphasis on this important feature of French life—a feature which is too often mistaken for shallow cosmopolitanism.

The whole book, indeed, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the French people—not only of their history, but of their manners, their customs and their mode of thought.



From an illustration in "The Holy Land and Syria," by Frank G. Carpenter (Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers).

## A Flock of Sheep Outside the Walls of Jerusalem

## The Picturesque Orient

The Holy Land and Syria

By Frank G. Carpenter, Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co., 35s.

The author of this new book of travels, Dr. Carpenter, is too well known to need any introduction to readers of this page. His long apprenticeship to the work of spreading a knowledge of and respect for the far parts of the world among Americans, and his many attractive records of travel in every clime, have made him expert in producing such

books to the public taste. They have won him a large following of enthusiastic readers. These readers know that they can expect certain things of him with the confidence of not being disappointed.

They know that he writes always clearly, simply, without flourish or fine writing. His words are addressed to the majority. He makes no pretense to literary finish or profundity. He is uncluttered, direct, sometimes even almost bald, in the presentation of his facts of historical or geographical knowledge. And yet always one feels, and knows, that he is sound in view and fact. He writes authoritatively from his great experience of men and nations and lands, and speculative or controversial matter has no place in his scheme of things. This it is that has given him his well-known popularity, and that makes it certain that any new book from his pen will share in the success of its predecessors.

These qualities, it will be readily understood, make a special appeal to the adolescent boy or girl. And it is to them that Dr. Carpenter has often directed his books. Indeed, it is to them that this present volume (which is one of the series of "Carpenter's World Travels" which the publishers propose to issue in 28 volumes), is especially directed. And for such it is admirably suited in plan and presentation. In fact, it would be unfair to leave the impression that the adult reader as well would find in it nothing to his liking. To the critical few, to be sure, it would be caviare, but to the many others it can contribute much that is interesting.

Dr. Carpenter takes his readers with him into the land of Goshen to the ancient important city of Jaffa, the city of Jonah and Simon the Tanner. Across the plains of Sharon, he wanders, and through the Holy Land from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and from Jericho and the River Jordan to Shechem and Nazareth. Then comes a jump to Capernaum, on the opposite side of the Sea of Galilee, and from thence by train to far-famed and many storied Damascus, and on through the mountains of Lebanon to the ruins of Baalbek. And then the scene closes with a voyage by sail from Beirut to Smyrna, which is in the public eye so much at present, and a hasty farewell glance at Asia Minor.

Generously scattered throughout his text, Dr. Carpenter has supplied illustrations and maps that give actuality and a sense of direction to the reader. They add measurably to the usefulness and interest of a volume, which is otherwise so well adapted to meet the needs of its readers.

Another volume from the pen of Sir Algernon West is shortly to be published in London, entitled "Political England: A Chronicle of the Nineteenth Century. Told in a Letter to Miss Margot Tennant." In a foreword by his secretary, the history of this

chronicle is explained. Indited to the writing of it by Miss Margot Tennant, as she then was, and her sisters, for the education of their contemporaries in events immediately preceding their own times, of which they were considered to be lamentably ignorant, the chronicle is a summary of the affairs of the nineteenth century as far as 1880. For a brief period, therefore, the curtain is once more rung up upon the Liberal stage of mid-Victorian days, and the writer is found telling graceful anecdotes and recalling characteristic incidents which center around his friend and hero, Mr. Gladstone.

## Prof. Thomson's Completed Work

The Outline of Science

A plain story simply told. Arthur Thomson. With 40 colored plates and 800 illustrations. In four volumes. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1s. 6d. and 4s. 7s. 6d. a volume.

The first volume of the series, "The Outline of Science," equals in interest the preceding ones and rounds out the work on a level with the promise of the first volume. Professor Thomson's ability to write with accuracy and clarity has been well demonstrated in other volumes, and when in this one he discusses the elements of theory in a manner to make the layman feel that he almost understands it, he has accomplished something quite out of the ordinary.

## The Work Now Complete

With the last volume of the series, the work can now be considered as a whole. In Volume I, the chapter devoted to the Romance of the Heavens is especially interesting. Volume II is largely devoted to Microscopy and to Natural History, birds, mammals, and insects being discussed. Volume III continues Natural History with chapters on Botany, Chemistry, Meteorology, and on Applied Science as concerned with Electricity, Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony, and with Aviation. Volume IV is largely concerned with Geology, the Sea with its Luminous Organisms, and with Domestic Animals. Here also appears the discussion of the Einstein Theory.

From the above it will be seen that subjects seemingly related are not grouped either chronically or logically, but each separate topic is discussed separately. This arrangement makes one question a little the entire fitness of the title. We think of an "outline" as being a general, but comprehensive, view of a subject logically arranged. This possible fault in title in no way detracts from the value of the book, for the subject matter has been most attractively presented and the present arrangement doubtless makes for greater value to the general reader than a more technical arrangement. It does, however, call to memory the remark of the poet to Pope, in his translation of Homer: "A very pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but you mustn't call it Homer."

## Bibliography and Index

At the back of the fourth volume are 11 pages of bibliography, covering the range of physical science and classified according to subjects, such as General Botany, Chemistry, Aviation, Electricity, Meteorology. Following this is a complete index to the more than 1200 pages of an alphabetical list of illustrations, which number more than 800. The volumes are attractively bound in red cloth and have the comfortable virtue, all too rare in large books, of opening fully and remaining open. The page is well printed, in good type, with generous margins, and the illustrations are spaced in paragraphs.

Professor Thomson's name appears on the title page as editor, but evidently he has called in little outside help. A few chapters, perhaps four or five out of the 38, carry the names of men eminent in a particular line.

## An Able First Novel

The Funny House

By Louise Hubert. Garden City: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 32s.

In placing her story in Arkansas, along the banks of the Mississippi, Miss Guyol has selected a background, seemingly different from the usual boarding-school, summer camp, and sports setting of books for young people. When the family first saw their new home, it "looked more like a barn than a house," but it had the forest primeval for its back yard and the Mississippi River for its front yard. They had left New Orleans for this lonely spot, because, in the words of the three-year-old Sidney, the great river "eats beds" and father was helping the Government make "new mattresses" that "Missiz Ippi" would not find edible.

The prospect for a home was discouraging, but they turned the barn-like house into a real home by simple devices, such as bunks for the children's beds, with Jean on the top shelf which she coveted. What was built for a pig-sty, but never used, became an outdoor clubhouse with a corner for each child to arrange to his taste. They built and embowered a pergola, a little latched, but pretty and useful. They watched the Government engineering feet, to which their father belonged, make "mattresses" and build the levees, and intelligently duplicated the process in their own yard. All this and more they accomplished, although not as smoothly as it reads here. The Robins are no saintly children and there is the usual contention and disagreement that goes on in every life family, but they get their just dues in the way of punishment as Dick did for his cruel practical joke.

They became intelligent, interested, and tormenting spectators of a pretty love story, just as children do in real life. We cannot help feeling that this natural recognition of the subject is far better than the effort made to ignore it, in many books for the young.

There isn't a "preachy" line in the

## Sport, Society and Domestic Politics

Past Times and Pastimes

By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K. P., C. M. G. M. G. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net.

As a picture of a gentleman of the past, the Earl of Dunraven is a most interesting figure. He was a sportsman, a soldier, a statesman, and a politician. His memoirs are a valuable record of the life of a man who was a part of the history of his country. The book is written in a clear, concise, and interesting style, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a book that should be read by all who are interested in the history of the country.

The first volume of Lord Dunraven's memoirs is devoted in the main to the lighter side of life, dealing with sports, travel, people and places. Born with a love of fresh air and open spaces, Lord Dunraven spent much of his life, particularly his early years, in the pursuit of sport and adventure. As a sportsman he achieved a measure of success which few have excelled, and his experiences of big game hunting in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, in the days before those countries were as extensively cultivated as they are today, were as wide and varied as a hunter could wish for. His adventures, however, were by no means confined to sport. In 1867 he went to Abyssinia, acting as war correspondent to the Daily Telegraph during Napier's expedition to Magdala, and in 1870-71 he attended the Franco-Prussian War in the same capacity. In the late war he had charge of a hospital ship, doing duty first in the Channel, then in the Mediterranean, and finally in the North Sea.

The inevitable chapter on "Society, and People I Have Known," contains a long list of names, but little of interest concerning those to whom they belonged, although some amusing contrasts are drawn between the society of the eighties and nineties and that of the present day.

The second volume has a more serious tone and is chiefly concerned with the author's political activities. Although Lord Dunraven's only experience of office was as Undersecretary for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's administration of 1885 and 1886, he nevertheless played an important part in politics, particularly Irish politics—for a great number of years. Following in his father's footsteps and possessing no hard and fast political convictions, he took his seat in the House of Lords as a Liberal, making his maiden speech before that assembly in 1877. His interests lay mainly in Irish and Imperial questions, though he did good work in other directions, particularly as a member of the Royal Commission on Fair Trade in 1884, and as chairman of the Select Committee on Sweated Industries in 1888. He was always keen on House of Lords Reform, and as far back as 1888, introduced a bill on this subject.

It was, however, to the cause of Ireland that the bulk of his energies were directed, and it is evident that much of his life was devoted to the task of smoothing her troubled path and seeking to reconcile her national aspirations with the interests of the Empire as a whole. Born at Adare, in County Limerick, and heir to an Irish estate, he early acquired a sympathy and affection for the peasantry of his native land. In 1898 he was

elected to the Croom division of the County Council and, on his return from the Boer War three years later, he plunged wholeheartedly into Irish affairs. In 1902 he accepted the chairmanship of the famous Land Conference and achieved a considerable measure of success in solving Ireland's agrarian problems. In 1904 the committee was reconstituted as the Irish Reform Association, under Lord Dunraven's presidency, its object being "to secure for Ireland such effective control over purely Irish affairs as might be compatible with the maintenance of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland and with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament."

Throughout the years that followed Lord Dunraven was untiring in his endeavors to promote a solution of the Irish problem, and in the crises of 1914 and 1921 he put forth every effort to keep the dispute within constitutional limits. Despite the author's assertion that he has never been able to view Irish politics impartially, the reader of these memoirs can hardly fail to be impressed by the fair-mindedness of his attitude toward Irish questions, or to admire the good sense and devotion with which he has assailed her difficulties and dilemmas.

## Miniature Essays on Criticism

The Critical Game

By John Macy. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 25s.

Whatever comes from the pen of the man who wrote "The Spirit of American Literature," cannot fail to be of importance to those who cherish letters for something more than its aid in the passing of idle hours. Yet it is this same Mr. Macy who refuses to surrender the field to the pedants, to the self-conscious literati. There is no need of being so solemn about it all, he tells us. "Enjoyment is not only compatible with creative art; it is, when all is said and done, the raison d'être of art. And so the new book is aptly named, indeed; to be sure, this is a game, but not a loose gambling about in the rompers of irresponsibility. The game is a critical game, and by the very token methodical in its heightened sportiveness. Let no one imagine that, because Mr. Macy would have all criticism be primarily a thing of interest, he therefore flouts the sterner obligations. But he does recognize the fundamentally personal origin of all artistic creation and would ask that first of all a man be interesting.

"Criticism should not be set off too sharply from other forms of literary expression. It has no special rights, privileges and authority; and at the same time it has no special disabilities that consign it to a secondary place in the divisions of literature. In any unit of art, a sonnet or an epic, a short story or a novel, a little review or a history of aesthetics, a man is trying to say something. And the value of what he says must, of course, depend partly on the essential interest of his subject; but it depends to a greater extent on the skill with which he puts words together, creates interest in himself. Arnold's essay on

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Keats is less Keats than Arnold. It could not have been if Keats had not existed. But the beauty of that sequence of words, that essay in criticism, is due to the genius of Arnold.

This is, in itself, a miniature essay upon criticism, and by no means a rare sample of what may be encountered upon any of the three hundred and more pages that make up the book. The subjects traverse Dante, Nietzsche, Tolstoy, Conrad, Tagore, Woodberry, Hardy, down to George Moore, Joyce and Lawrence. One is glad to find that Mr. Macy has included, too, Mr. Abraham Cahen, author of "The Rise of David Levinsky," a remarkable book perhaps insufficiently noticed in its day. A strenuous life of newspaper editing in Yiddish has not prevented Cahen from writing in English as well, and producing a work written, as Mr. Macy says, "in faultless English." The author is particularly happy in lending to the ordinarily ephemeral review some grain of stimulating, lasting thought. Most of these chapters were first written as reviews; that they should so well fit in between covers attests Mr. Macy's own success in "trying to say something." Rather than an infallible criterion, criticism is a beautiful attitude.

Out of the tropics comes Ralph Stock, according to the publisher's announcement, with a brand new romance of atolls and islets, highly re-aided and possibly original even among South Sea tales. Mr. Stock, it will be remembered, voyaged in a nondescript craft, known as the Dream ship, from a port in Devon to Tahiti or thereabouts, at the outrageously small cost of somewhat under \$100. Incidentally, the story of that cruise was the best bit of prose he ever wrote. Possibly all authors who desire transference to warmer waters might so journey to Mr. O'Brien's "Atolls of the Sun."

Sea stories are at a premium nowadays. True enough, Mr. McFee and his fruiter nose into port every so often, burdened with many bananas and a new novel; Mr. Conrad emerges from obscurity time and again; Mr. Connolly beats out from Gloucester; Richard Matthews Hallett has sailed the high seas; and an individual known as "Captain Dingle" writes excellent, plain and unvarnished tales of square riggers and "green" hands. But even so there is room and to spare for a new writer of the sea.

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**BULL MOVEMENT  
IN GRAIN BRINGS  
NEW HIGH PRICES**

Buyers Cause Lull, However,  
Awaiting Dip in Market—  
Foreign Demand Appears

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Following repeated advances in prices of all grain, reaching new peaks for the present crop, quotations fell off a bit toward the end of the week's business on the Chicago Board of Trade. The usual reaction after an enthusiastic bull movement set in Friday, with a vast buying power holding off, waiting for dips before getting back into the market.

Refusal of cash trade to follow futures up to the highest points, had the effect of halting the rapid advance. The distant futures in corn were the only ones to continue upward without interruption. News came mixed toward the end of the period and sellers met little buying support.

**"Bullish" News**

Outside interests contributed much to the forward movement, being attracted to the investment possibilities of grain by the Washington attitude on aiding exports by extending foreign credits. Other bullish influences were the International Institute of Agriculture estimating the world surplus of wheat as 100,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, the stiffening of Argentine prices due to crop damage, and news of the small Australian surplus with old wheat exhausted.

Conflicting estimates of wheat at Buffalo, caused by the imminent closing of navigation on the Great Lakes and the consequent change of basis in calculating the visible supply, which must now include grain stored in boats, was a disturbing factor. Final reckonings made by a special Board of Trade statistician showed the supply to be about 20,000,000 bushels more than at first estimated. Relative cheapness of oats has turned the country feeding demand to this grain, while the drop in the price of pork has made it unprofitable to feed stock. The latter grain got some support from the east for the first time in several weeks. Rye was very active, with quite a little profit-taking by "longs."

**Foreign Buying Appears**

Apparently foreigners despaired of seeing lower grain prices and after holding out of the market as long as possible were forced to come back early in the week. A depletion of Canadian supplies and withdrawal of Argentine offers. It appears certain that the world's supply of grain is short, but possible demand is an uncertain factor, because supply of money is also short, and large populations in some countries are being forced to do without or make great economies or use substitutions.

Decreases in the number of cars available for grain shipments has steadied the spot situation, while the cold wave over the wheat belt has put some motive power out of commission, congesting the flow of grain. On the other hand, several Kansas terminals have been embargoed, not because of lack of transportation, but because terminal storage facilities at these points are overtaxed.

Since the advance began on Friday of last week, December wheat has shown a net gain of 5 1/4c, May 6 1/4c and July 5 1/4c; December corn 4 1/4c, May 5 1/4c, and July 4 1/4c; December oats 3c, May 3 1/4c, and July 3 1/4c; December rye 5 1/4c, and May 5 1/4c.

**BETTERMENT IN  
BULGARIAN LEVA.  
IS SUBSTANTIAL**

SOFIA, Bulgaria (By Mail).—For some time past, the Bulgarian leva has shown a marked tendency to rise.

This improvement of the current rate is attributable to these causes: Restriction of bank note circulation by a law, according to which the Bulgarian National Bank is authorized to emit notes only to the value of 5,400,000 levas; the question of the reparations payments to be made by Bulgaria has come to a standstill, and there is every appearance that it will finally be terminated by a settlement on a sense favorable to Bulgaria; reduction of the sum of Bulgaria's reparation debt and a further delay for the first payments; the increase in exports.

Of the three causes, the last two seem the most important.

How long the present betterment will continue is not foreseen. Besides the economic causes, such as the increase of Bulgaria's exports, there are also other causes, especially of a political nature.

**ANOTHER STOCK  
DIVIDEND ON PAN-  
AMERICAN COMPANY**

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—E. L. Doherty, president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, announced yesterday a 20 per cent stock dividend, payable in Class B stock to holders of the common stock. Mr. Doherty said that the surplus of the company, after acquiring 90 per cent of the Mexican Petroleum Company, was more than \$30,000,000, and that \$12,000,000 of the surplus would be capitalized by the increase in stock.

The gross earnings of the company for November were more than \$8,000,000, he said, an increase of \$1,250,000 over the average monthly earnings for the rest of the year. The same dividend rate of 8 per cent would be paid on the new stock, he said.

**PIERCE-ARROW'S SALES RISE**

The rate of increase of Pierce-Arrow sales during the last six months has been so uniform that the company predicted 1923 sales will be double those of 1922. Passenger car sales for December 1922 show an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the corresponding period last year, and since the price reduction in July sales leaped so rapidly that the last half of the year up to Dec. 1 recorded an increase of 30 per cent over the similar period a year ago.

**STOCK DIVIDEND  
DECLARATIONS**

Enlargement of Capitalization  
at Expense of Surplus Is  
Without Parallel

There is a steady succession of stock dividend declarations by companies of every description, indicating that directors of concerns with substantial surpluses consider the present a propitious time to change the form of capitalization. The recent dividend of 32 1/2 per cent by a woolen mill looks insignificant with the announcement by a tool manufacturing concern of a 15,900 per cent stock dividend.

Following are today's announcements:

Directors of York Manufacturing Corporation have decided to recommend to stockholders increasing the stock by \$1,800,000, consisting of 18,000 shares of \$100 par, this increased stock to be issued forthwith as a 100 per cent stock dividend.

A special stockholders' meeting will be held in Saco, Me., Dec. 28, to act on the recommendation.

The Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company of Providence has filed with the Secretary of State notice that its capital stock had been increased from \$100,000 to \$1,800,000. A stock dividend of 15,900 per cent was noted to dispose of the new stock.

The Oakdale (R. I.) Worsted Company, after increasing its stock from \$60,000 to \$540,000, distributed the difference in the form of an 800 per cent stock dividend.

Directors of the Simmons Company of Wisconsin have declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent on the common stock.

United Engineering & Foundry Company, Youngstown, O., declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock, payable to holders of record Dec. 21.

The Michigan Copper & Brass Company, Detroit, Mich., dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 20. The capital of the concern was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The stock dividend left an undistributed balance in the treasury of approximately \$300,000, it was said.

A stock dividend of 50 per cent has been declared at a special meeting of the directors of the Lockwood Cotton Mill, held at Waterville, Me. The original capitalization of the corporation was \$2,500,000, of which \$1,800,000 was issued. The new total capitalization is \$7,500,000. The dividend will be paid to stockholders of record on Sept. 23 of this year.

The New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent on its common stock, increasing the capital from \$350,000 to \$1,050,000. The plan manufactures fine cotton goods.

Directors of John W. Corbin Company, Boston, Mass., declared a stock dividend of 40 per cent on the common stock, payable as soon as practicable, to stockholders of record Dec. 20. The present common stock consists of 180,000 shares of \$10 par.

Stockholders of Wanskuck Company, Providence, R. I., manufacturers of worsteds, have voted to increase capital stock from \$500,000 to \$800,000, the additional stock to be distributed as a 150 per cent stock dividend.

The following concerns with Massachusetts charters have increased their respective capitalizations:

Wetherell Brothers Company: \$10,000 to \$300,000 by the issue of 2900 shares, at \$100 to \$1000 each, and a stock dividend. Surplus on Oct. 1 was \$335,519.

Merrimack Woolen Company: \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 by the issue of 2500 additional shares, at \$100 to \$1000 each, and a stock dividend. Surplus on Oct. 1 was \$335,519.

G. & C. Merriam Company: \$125,000 to \$625,000 by the issue of 50,000 additional shares, at \$100 to \$1000 each, and a stock dividend. Surplus on March 31 was \$1,113,943.

**LOAN TO CUBA  
IS AUTHORIZED**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—An American loan to the Cuban Government of \$50,000,000 has been officially authorized by the United States Government.

The loan will be financed by selling of Cuban Government bonds in the American market through J. P. Morgan and other large New York banking interests.

**DIVIDENDS**

Winthrop Mills has declared quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 22.

American Screw Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra of 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 24.

Will & Baumer Candle Company declared the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Duquesne Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Three months ago the company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Jan. 15 by the National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd. or by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The dividend is payable at the equivalent in United States currency of \$4.65 a share, plus interest at 2 1/2 per cent.

Nevada-California Electric Corporation declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 20, to stock of record Dec. 20.

This is first dividend in four years and is for quarter ended Dec. 31, this year, under the Supreme Court ruling, that where dividends have been deferred, the current dividend must be paid before the arrears.

declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 25.

The Mexican Petroleum Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$4 on its common stock, payable Jan. 15, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20. Three previous quarterly dividends have been \$1 each.

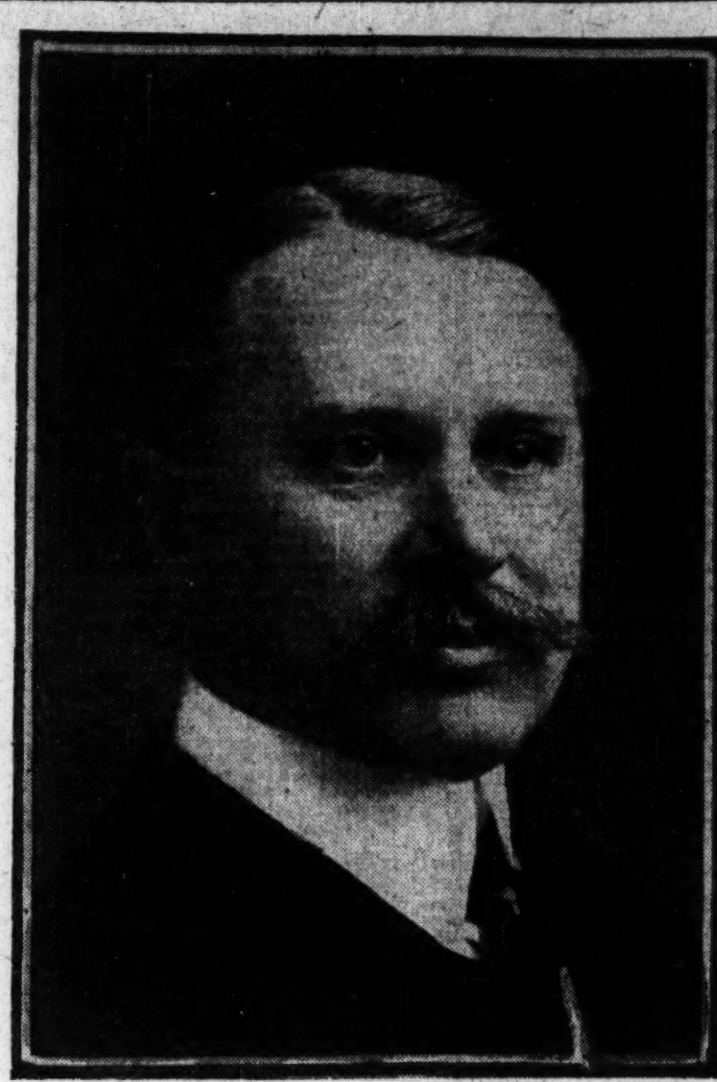
H. W. Gossard Company declared a dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record Dec. 25. This distribution is made from profits of year 1922 and should not be construed as adding the stock upon a regular dividend basis.

Melville Show Corporation declared an extra dividend of \$10 a share payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Kansas Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

British Empire Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on its common stock, payable Jan. 15, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Rodman Wanamaker is expected to succeed his father as head of the Wanamaker corporations.



Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K. B. E., M. P.

SIR ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN'S name is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Though his home is now in England, he formerly spent some years in Canada and also in Alabama, where he was married. Sir Arthur is still connected with various companies having considerable Canadian interests, such as the Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., and the Western Canadian City and Town Lands, Ltd., but recently he has been devoting much of his attention to an organization which has as its object a rapprochement between the traders of all countries—the newly constituted International Chamber of Commerce, which came into being as a result of a conference at Atlantic City in 1919.

Sir Arthur was chairman of the British delegation to this conference, and he is also president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the central organization which acts as the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. Although founded so recently, this International Chamber is proving of great value, and at present is rendering specially good service in pressing for legislation in various countries to enforce the awards of arbitrators in commercial disputes.

Besides his services to the cause of international trade, Sir Arthur is keenly interested in domestic politics. He has represented the Drake division of Plymouth in Parliament since 1910. Though hailing originally from County Cork, Ireland, he is a staunch Conservative.

**CONDITIONS IN  
GERMANY APPEAR  
QUITE SERIOUS**

Food Riots and Unemployment  
—Big Increase in State  
Floating Debt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A tremendous increase in the floating debt of the German Government and in the circulation of the Reichsbank during November was accompanied in private disclosures at the Reichsbank, says Commercial Attaché C. E. Herring, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

These discounts represent, however, legitimate demands of German industry under present price conditions. The bank in addition to increasing its discount rate to 10 per cent is adopting strict supervision of re-discounts, facilities in an effort to curtail credit demands.

Living costs are rising out of proportion to wage advances with the result that food riots are taking place in various localities; there is an increase noticeable in both total and part-time unemployment.

Capital shortage, the decline of demand on account of price increases, and other difficulties are having a noticeable effect on German industry; nevertheless the normal seasonal slump must be taken into consideration. Many industries report that prices are reaching world market figures.

The Reichsbank note circulation at the beginning of December amounted to 754,000,000 marks, of which 101,000,000 had been added during the last week of November.

The total floating debt of the German Government was unofficially stated to be 1,166,000,000 marks on Nov. 30; of this amount \$39,000,000 was in treasury bills discounted by the Reichsbank.

Although details of the October foreign trade of Germany are not yet available, the total imports have been given out as \$550,000 metric tons valued at 531,700,000 gold marks, and total exports as 1,540,000 metric tons valued at 289,900,000 gold marks. It must be noted again that certain misleading steps in the circulation of these values invalidate the balance of trade figures.

**STOCK DIVIDENDS  
IN CONNECTICUT**

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—Stock dividends totaling approximately \$14,000,000 have been declared by Connecticut corporations since Dec. 1. Never before has there been such a rush on the part of corporations in this State to convert into capital stock all or great portions of their unused authorized capital.

At the office of the Secretary of State about 100 increases are being filed daily. Opinion in financial quarters is divided as to what Congress has in mind in regard to federal taxation for surplus capital.

TRANSCONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY  
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—The Transcontinental Oil Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 shows gross earnings of \$4,242,808, operating expenses of \$2,841,128, net earnings of \$601,180, administration and selling expenses of \$420,417, and a profit of \$180,763.

**AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS  
SOMEWHAT BETTER  
AS PLANS MATURE**

Passage of Reconstruction Bills  
Makes Outlook a Little  
Brighter

The Austrian political and economic situation has been somewhat improved by the final passage of the reconstruction bills by Parliament on Dec. 5, and the reported passage by the British House of a bill ratifying the guarantee of an international loan, says W. F. Upson, Trade Commissioner, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

The Austrian bills provide for the execution of interim loans to bridge the gap until funds from the reconstruction loan are available; for the administration, taxation reform, and economy measures which constitute the foundation of the reconstruction plan, insuring a balanced budget within two years, and for the creation of a new national bank.

The statement of the Austro-Hungarian Bank on Nov. 23 reflects the stagnation of business and industry. The note circulation amounted to 3,134,000,000 crowns, as compared with 2,973,000,000 crowns on Oct. 31. Treasury certificates held by the bank amounted to 2,561,000,000 crowns, as compared with 1,384,000,000 crowns for the previous month.

The continued depression of industry and commerce is forcing a general wage reduction movement, stimulated by a decrease in the cost of living during November, while unemployment is increasing rapidly. Local buyers, in view of lowering prices, are making only limited purchases; moreover German and even Czechoslovakian competition is being keenly felt, because these countries are able to undersell in many lines of trade.

A favorable tendency is shown by the fact that Austrian currency has remained practically stable since September, and there are indications that the Government will attempt to hold the crown for some time near its present level.

Employment of workers has gained appreciably, reports of idleness now being the exception; prices for leading agricultural products have risen substantially, improving sentiment in farming communities; and the banking position has been measurably strengthened. With constructive forces also operative, including the betterment in the foreign exchange situation, there is a solid basis for confident views regarding the future.

"If buying were only for immediate or near-by needs, the conditions would be less favorable, but various manufacturers are already booked for several months ahead and new demand of importance has developed in different instances."

**CUSTOMS RULINGS**

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (Special).—Sable skins not dressed beyond that which is necessary to preserve skins of such value during transportation are entitled to free entry through the customs the Board of United States General Appraisers has just decided in a ruling sustaining a protest of Brenner Brothers. The collector's classification under paragraph 348, act of 1913, with duty at 30 per cent ad valorem, is reversed. Judge McClelland finds that these skins should have been classified under paragraph 491.

The Italian luxury tax of 12 per cent is held to be part of the dutiable value of lace and embroidered baskets, imported from Firenze, Italy, in a reappraisal decision by Judge McClelland. Other reappraisements fix correct duty values on undressed furs, imported from Riga, Latvia; perfumery, from France; toys, china, artificial silk and cotton hat brims, musical instruments, raw artificial silk yarn, cutlery and opera glasses, imported from Germany; cotton poplins, imported from England; and embroideries, imported from Austria.

**RAIL HEAD SAYS  
FREIGHT RATE CUT  
MAY HARM FARMER**

Reduction Would Intensify Car  
Shortage—Little Effect on  
Farm Products

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Referring to the agitation for further reductions of freight rates which is being carried on constantly in the west at present, H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, contended in an address here Wednesday evening that a reduction of freight rates under present conditions would do western farmers more harm than good. Mr. Byram's address was delivered at the Wisconsin Products Exposition.

"The farmers of the west, as well as other producers and shippers, really are suffering seriously from inability to get enough transportation to move their products satisfactorily to market," said Mr. Byram. "The car shortage is still larger than in any previous year in history. If the widespread agitation for immediate reduction of freight rates should be successful, the certain effect would be to protract and intensify the shortage of transportation, while at the same time it would have very little effect upon the prices the farmers get for their products."

**Have No Effect on Prices**

"There is no exaggeration more prevalent and harmful than exaggeration regarding the effect of freight rates on prices. The farmer has constantly dinned into his ears the thought that freight rates are responsible for the low prices he is receiving, when, as a matter of fact, it can easily be shown that the fluctuations which occur in the prices of farm products within short periods greatly exceed the total freight rates paid upon them. Cheese is produced and shipped in great quantities in Wisconsin. The fluctuations in the price of cheese on the Chicago market within the last six months have amounted to as much as 10 cents a pound. The freight rate from a typical point in Wisconsin to Chicago is 3 mills a pound. Thus, it will be seen that the mere fluctuation in the price within six months has been 33 times as great as the entire freight rate upon the commodity. How could a rate of 3 mills a pound have any perceptible effect upon the price the farmer received for a commodity whose price changed 33 times as much as the total rate within six months?"

**Price Changes Offset Rates**

"On hogs the freight rate from Richland Center, Wis., to Chicago is 2 1/4 cents per cwt. Since June the market price of hogs on the Chicago market has changed as much as \$2.35 a hundred pounds, or eight times as much as the entire freight rate.

"The freight rate on barley from central Wisconsin to Chicago amounts to about 7 cents a bushel. The price of barley in Chicago since last September has ranged all the way from 52 to 67 cents. This represents a fluctuation within a few months of 15 cents a bushel, the mere fluctuation in the price being twice the total freight rate.

"How can it be said that the freight rates have great effects upon the prices of these commodities, when, while the freight rates have been changed but little, and that downward, the prices of the commodities have changed all the way from twice as much to 33 times as much as the total freight rates paid on them? It is perfectly evident that the freight rates have very little effect upon the prices."

"The farmer has no assurance that reductions in freight rates would add a dollar to his own revenues. The market price of his product might be changed so as to much more than absorb any small change in the rates, and in spite of the glittering promises of his political advisers, his condition would not be improved, while the financial troubles of the railways would be greatly increased."

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Regardless of what occurs marketwise for the balance of the year we continue of the opinion that prices between now and then will at some time be at fairly lower levels, although not to the extremes reached in November; we believe that the coming three months will witness a very fair market, and that the general list will sell at relatively higher prices. On such a decline, therefore, we feel that good securities should be bought, both for investment and speculation.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We have had the first uninterrupted advance of 14 months, and a reaction that canceled about one-third of that advance. The recovery from this setback has been almost equally rapid; and there may well be some irregularity; but we think it will be more profitable to disregard this, and bear in mind the probability that judging this market by similar moves in the past, and by present indications, there is still to come quite a broad uplift, in which, however, perhaps even closer study of values and earnings must be made than in the first stages, if one is to get the best results.

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**PUBLIC IS URGED  
AGAIN TO TURN IN  
WAR CERTIFICATES**

United States Government war savings certificates to the amount of \$425,000,000 are due and payable on Jan. 1, 1923, and should be sent for collection now at banks and post offices.

These war savings certificates may be exchanged immediately for Treasury savings certificates, which are exempt from all state and local taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from the normal federal income tax.

These certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1000, and sold to investors at \$20.50, \$82, and \$820 respectively. They mature five years from date of issue, and if held until that time they yield about 4 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually. They may







## Rise in Sterling Exchange and Proposal for Big Loan for Germany Get Attention

Conservative observers hope that the Great Northern directors will display equal conservatism when they act upon the dividend next Monday. It is not a long time since even the leading railway systems of this country had big wars with the Government and the banks and were behind millions of dollars in their audited vouchers. The position of the railroads is none too certain now. Washington dispatches said only yesterday that the radical element in Congress is soon to begin an aggressive campaign against the railroads and the financial institutions.

Net	Yr. 1922	Div.	Common	Preferred	High	Low	Last	Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Common	Preferred	High	Low	Last	Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Common	Preferred	High	Low	Last	Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Common	Preferred	High	Low	Last	Change

Th. High		Low		Div.		Company		Sales		High		Low		Last Change	
87 1/2	88	23	24	5	6	South P R Sug	22500	87 1/2	88	23	24	5	6	87 1/2	+ 1/2
88 1/2	89	25	26	7	8	Southern Ry	5800	88 1/2	89	25	26	7	8	88 1/2	+ 1/2
89 1/2	90	27	28	9	10	Southern Ry	12000	89 1/2	90	27	28	9	10	89 1/2	+ 1/2
90 1/2	91	29	30	11	12	Southern Ry	12000	90 1/2	91	29	30	11	12	90 1/2	+ 1/2
91 1/2	92	31	32	13	14	Spaulding	4000	91 1/2	92	31	32	13	14	91 1/2	+ 1/2
92 1/2	93	33	34	15	16	Spaulding	4000	92 1/2	93	33	34	15	16	92 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	94	35	36	17	18	Stand Mill pf	25	93 1/2	94	35	36	17	18	93 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	95	37	38	19	20	Stand Mill pf	25	94 1/2	95	37	38	19	20	94 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	96	39	40	21	22	Stand Oil N J	3000	95 1/2	96	39	40	21	22	95 1/2	+ 1/2
96 1/2	97	41	42	23	24	Stand Oil N J	3000	96 1/2	97	41	42	23	24	96 1/2	+ 1/2
97 1/2	98	43	44	25	26	Stand Oil N J	3000	97 1/2	98	43	44	25	26	97 1/2	+ 1/2
98 1/2	99	45	46	27	28	Steel & Tube pf	5000	98 1/2	99	45	46	27	28	98 1/2	+ 1/2
99 1/2	100	47	48	29	30	Steel & Tube pf	5000	99 1/2	100	47	48	29	30	99 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	101	49	50	31	32	Stirling Corp	5400	100 1/2	101	49	50	31	32	100 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2	102	51	52	33	34	Stirling Corp	5400	101 1/2	102	51	52	33	34	101 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	103	53	54	35	36	Stewart-Arner	4500	102 1/2	103	53	54	35	36	102 1/2	+ 1/2
103 1/2	104	55	56	37	38	Stewart-Arner	4500	103 1/2	104	55	56	37	38	103 1/2	+ 1/2
104 1/2	105	57	58	39	40	Stromberg	12500	104 1/2	105	57	58	39	40	104 1/2	+ 1/2
105 1/2	106	59	60	41	42	Stromberg	12500	105 1/2	106	59	60	41	42	105 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2	107	61	62	43	44	Studebaker pf	100	106 1/2	107	61	62	43	44	106 1/2	+ 1/2
107 1/2	108	63	64	45	46	Studebaker pf	100	107 1/2	108	63	64	45	46	107 1/2	+ 1/2
108 1/2	109	65	66	47	48	Sub Boat	7500	108 1/2	109	65	66	47	48	108 1/2	+ 1/2
109 1/2	110	67	68	49	50	Sub Boat	7500	109 1/2	110	67	68	49	50	109 1/2	+ 1/2
110 1/2	111	69	70	51	52	Superior Steel	900	110 1/2	111	69	70	51	52	110 1/2	+ 1/2
111 1/2	112	71	72	53	54	Superior Steel	900	111 1/2	112	71	72	53	54	111 1/2	+ 1/2
112 1/2	113	73	74	55	56	Sweets Co of Am	1500	112 1/2	113	73	74	55			
113 1/2	114	75	76	57	58	Tenn Cop & Chem	1700	113 1/2	114	75	76	57			
114 1/2	115	77	78	59	60	Texas Co	45200	114 1/2	115	77	78	59			
115 1/2	116	79	80	61	62	Texas Gulf Sul	9400	115 1/2	116	79	80	61			
116 1/2	117	81	82	63	64	Texas & Pac	5200	116 1/2	117	81	82	63			
117 1/2	118	83	84	65	66	Tex Pac C & O	11400	117 1/2	118	83	84	65			
118 1/2	119	85	86	67	68	Third Ave	400	118 1/2	119	85	86	67			
119 1/2	120	87	88	69	70	Twins City R T	1200	119 1/2	120	87	88	69			
120 1/2	121	89	90	71	72	Timken	17800	120 1/2	121	89	90	71			
121 1/2	122	91	92	73	74	Tol St L & W ctf	200	121 1/2	122	91	92	73			
122 1/2	123	93	94	75	76	Trans Oil	127	122 1/2	123	93	94	75			
123 1/2	124	95	96	77	78	Trans & W	9600	123 1/2	124	95	96	77			
124 1/2	125	97	98	79	80	Trans & W	9600	124 1/2	125	97	98	79			
125 1/2	126	99	100	81	82	do pf	100	125 1/2	126	99	100	81			
126 1/2	127	101	102	83	84	do pf	100	126 1/2	127	101	102	83			
127 1/2	128	103	104	85	86	Union Bag & P	500	127 1/2	128	103	104	85			
128 1/2	129	105	106	87	88	Union Bag & P	500	128 1/2	129	105	106	87			
129 1/2	130	107	108	89	90	Union Pac pf	17500	129 1/2	130	107	108	89			
130 1/2	131	109	110	91	92	Union Pac pf	17500	130 1/2	131	109	110	91			
131 1/2	132	111	112	93	94	Union Pac pf	17500	131 1/2	132	111	112	93			
132 1/2	133	113	114	95	96	Union Pac pf	17500	132 1/2	133	113	114	95			
133 1/2	134	115	116	97	98	Union Pac pf	17500	133 1/2	134	115	116	97			
134 1/2	135	117	118	99	100	Union Pac pf	17500	134 1/2	135	117	118	99			
135 1/2	136	119	120	101	102	Union Pac pf	17500	135 1/2	136	119	120	101			
136 1/2	137	121	122	103	104	Union Pac pf	17500	136 1/2	137	121	122	103			
137 1/2	138	123	124	105	106	Union Pac pf	17500	137 1/2	138	123	124	105			
138 1/2	139	125	126	107	108	Union Pac pf	17500	138 1/2	139	125	126	107			
139 1/2	140	127	128	109	110	Union Pac pf	17500	139 1/2	140	127	128	109			
140 1/2	141	129	130	111	112	Union Pac pf	17500	140 1/2	141	129	130	111			
141 1/2	142	131	132	113	114	Union Pac pf	17500	141 1/2	142	131	132	113			
142 1/2	143	133	134	115	116	Union Pac pf	17500	142 1/2	143	133	134	115			
143 1/2	144	135	136	117	118	Union Pac pf	17500	143 1/2	144	135	136	117			
144 1/2	145	137	138	119	120	Union Pac pf	17500	144 1/2	145	137	138	119			
145 1/2	146	139	140	121	122	Union Pac pf	17500	145 1/2	146	139	140	121			
146 1/2	147	141	142	123	124	Union Pac pf	17500	146 1/2	147	141	142	123			
147 1/2	148	143	144	125	126	Union Pac pf	17500	147 1/2	148	143	144	125			
148 1/2	149	145	146	127	128	Union Pac pf	17500	148 1/2	149	145	146	127			
149 1/2	150	147	148	129	130	Union Pac pf	17500	149 1/2	150	147	148	129			
150 1/2	151	149	150	131	132	Union Pac pf	17500	150 1/2	151	149	150	131			
151 1/2	152	151	152	133	134	Union Pac pf	17500	151 1/2	152	151	152	133			
152 1/2	153	153	154	135	136	Union Pac pf	17500	152 1/2	153	153	154	135			
153 1/2	154	155	156	137	138	Union Pac pf	17500	153 1/2	154	155	156	137			
154 1/2	155	157	158	139	140	Union Pac pf	17500	154 1/2	155	157	158	139			
155 1/2	156	159	160	141	142	Union Pac pf	17500	155 1/2	156	159	160	141			
156 1/2	157	161	162	143	144	Union Pac pf	17500	156 1/2	157	161	162	143			
157 1/2	158	163	164	145	146	Union Pac pf	17500	157 1/2	158	163	164	145			
158 1/2	159	165	166	147	148	Union Pac pf	17500	158 1/2	159	165	166	147			
159 1/2	160	167	168	149	150	Union Pac pf	17500	159 1/2	160	167	168	149			
160 1/2	161	169	170	151	152	Union Pac pf	17500	160 1/2	161	169	170	151			
161 1/2	162	171	172	153	154	Union Pac pf	17500	161 1/2	162	171	172	153			
162 1/2	163	173	174	155	156	Union Pac pf	17500	162 1/2	163	173	174	155			
163 1/2	164	175	176	157	158	Union Pac pf	17500	163 1/2	164	175	176	157			
164 1/2	165	177	178	159	160	Union Pac pf	17500	164 1/2	165	177	178	159			
165 1/2	166	179	180	161	162	Union Pac pf	17500	165 1/2	166	179	180	161			
166 1/2	167	181	182	163	164	Union Pac pf	17500	166 1/2	167	181	182	163			
167 1/2	168	183	184	165	166	Union Pac pf	17500	167 1/2	168	183	184	165			
168 1/2	169	185	186	167	168	Union Pac pf	17500	168 1/2	169	185	186	167			
169 1/2	170	187	188	169	170	Union Pac pf	17500	169 1/2	170	187	188	169			
170 1/2	171	189	190	171	172	Union Pac pf	17500	170 1/2	171	189	190	171			
171 1/2	172	191	192	173	174	Union Pac pf	17500	171 1/2	172	191	192	173			
172 1/2	173	193	194	175	176	Union Pac pf	17500	172 1/2	173	193	194	175			
173 1/2	174	195	196	177	178	Union Pac pf	17500	173 1/2	174	195	196	177			
174 1/2	175	197	198	179	180	Union Pac pf	17500	174 1/2	175	197	198	179			
175 1/2	176	199	200	181	182	Union Pac pf	17500	175 1/2	176	199	200	181			
176 1/2	177	201	202	183	184	Union Pac pf	17500	176 1/2	177	201	202	183			
177 1/2	178	203	204	185	186	Union Pac pf	17500	177 1/2	178	203	204	185			
178 1/2	179	205	206	187	188	Union Pac pf	17500	178 1/2	179	205	206	187			
179 1/2	180	207	208	189	190	Union Pac pf	17500	179 1/2	180	207	208	189			
180 1/2	181	209	210	191	192	Union Pac pf	17500	180 1/2	181	209	210	191			
181 1/2	182	211	212	193	194	Union Pac pf									

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**By Special Cable**

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Wheat took a downward swing in price today during the early dealings. The opening which varied from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lower, with May \$1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.22 and July \$1.13@1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , was followed by a further decline and then a slight recovery.

Trade in provisions was exceptionally dull.

Employees will again come in for a substantial bonus under the profit-sharing arrangement, and the indications are that there will be considerably more than \$2,000,000 to be split among employees. Earnings available for the common stock after profit-sharing and preferred dividends are expected to be more than \$12 a share on \$16,856,825 common stock outstanding.

Income Producing California Farms  
Write for Descriptive List

17 Pearl St., Boston  
Phone Main 6616

1. *De la*

**Exchange.**

*Your Account*

## THE CITIZENS

is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank issues Drafts, Letters of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers, and negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange.

(Special)—The Tennessee Electric Power Company plans a \$2,465,000 ex-

	Actual Condition Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Surplus .....	40,320,030	23,146,411
Aggregate res....	557,590,000	530,890,000
Loans, disc. etc..	4,652,208,000	4,533,783,000
Cash in vaults (member banks) ....	60,754,000	53,521,000

Demand deposits.....	3,365,985,000	3,791,481,000
Time deposits....	427,619,000	433,186,000
Circulation.....	33,265,000	33,159,000

Res of mem bnks in reserve bank	503,814,000	503,190,000
Res in vltas (state bnks and tr cos.)	8,053,000	8,117,000
Res in depositaries (at bnks and tr cos.)	9,355,000	9,259,000
Demand deposits	\$,810,288,000	\$,802,079,000
Time deposits	431,652,000	435,589,000
Circulation	32,258,000	32,104,000
U S deposits	69,351,000	57,030,000

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NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (Special)—The

peculiar quality of the almost virgin soil, and the abundant rainfall permitting quality production at very low cost. Hence, in spite of very high freight charges, choice cherries.

and fall months. Chilean peaches, being nearly all of the cling-stone vari-

Chilean marmalades and jams have been exported to other South American countries, and even to Europe for several years, and that industry also is being largely developed. Because of the dampness of the climate a large dried fruit and raisin production is not easily feasible.

## body &amp; Co.

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## submitted by





## Some Winter Wanderers

**B**Y MID-DECEMBER bird life in the north temperate zone is at low tide. The summer visitants have gone to their winter quarters in the south, with the exception of small bands here and there which have found a sheltered nook where they are shielded from cold and storm, and where adequate food may be had, not infrequently in these days of stimulated interest in bird protection, from some friendly hand. But one's interest in bird-life need not lag even under these conditions; for while it is true that the tuncful friends of the summer are far away, yet the permanent residents remain to cheer us, and numerous varieties come down from the north for a sojourn sometimes covering a period of three or four months.

How welcome they are, these strangers from the wintry solitude! Although not in song and, in general, of sober dress, yet there is a certain charm about them that one does not find in the summer habitants. Not always does one arrive the keenest of visitors who come in squads and companies, even though they are clad in brilliant dress and have fine songs in their hearts. It is not often the quiet guest, coming unannounced to cheer an otherwise dreary day, who is most appreciated? With a company present, one can scarcely feel so fully in sympathy with an individual; while with a solitary visitor or with a small band one is quite likely to be on terms of intimacy unknown with a larger group.

Our winter birds in general, being easy travelers, are very restless. Bound by no home ties, they live the lives of wanderers, freebooters as it were, living off the land wherever a food supply is located. They are here today and gone tomorrow, so that one's acquaintance with them is likely to be somewhat fleeting. The permanent residents, however, are rarely absent from their native haunts. That hardy citizen of the second-growth woods, the ruffed grouse, or partridge, as it is familiarly called, rarely, if ever, leaves the patch of forest where he was reared, unless driven out by persistent hunting. A friend living in a woodland camp near Boston during the summer told of a grouse that made her nest in a brush pile close to the kitchen and became so tame that she did not leave the nest when approached, even permitting herself to be caressed by the admiring occupants of the cottage. Considering the wildness of grouse in this locality during the hunting season, an experience like the above seems most significant.

Because of alleged destruction of fruit buds by grouse in winter, on various occasions effort has been made in several northern states to secure a change in the law protecting these birds after the coming of rigorous winter, thus enabling the farmer the better to defend the next year's apple crop. While it is probable that some damage has been done by grouse, it is likewise true that the extent of this damage has been greatly exaggerated, and should not be the occasion for changing the law in a manner that might appreciably lessen the number of these highly interesting game birds.

Considering the number of rearing of the young because of wet weather in May, which is almost sure to hinder greatly the successful brooding of the chicks, together with the persistent hunting of this prized game bird, that it still survives in considerable numbers is excellent proof of its hardihood. A grave danger also results from deep snows. When the weather is extremely cold, the grouse plunges into a snowdrift for protection at night—a cold plunge, all will agree. A marauding fox coming upon the freshly-made marks in the snow, with his keen nose readily detects the presence of the hidden birds; and numerous tragedies result from this peculiar habit of the grouse. Beset by so many dangers, does it not seem they are deserving of even better protection at the hands of our lawmakers?

Among other permanent residents are the chickadees—midgets that cheerily brave the coldest weather—kinglets, both golden and ruby-crowned, nuthatches, blue jays, crows, woodpeckers, and of course the ubiquitous English sparrow and starling. Not a large list, to be sure, but augmented by several visitors from the north, the winter months may become full of interest to the student of bird life.

Two birds for which I always look, and without the presence of which no winter seems to be quite complete, are the snowbird, or snowflake as it is sometimes called, and the pine grosbeak. The snowbird rarely comes down from his far northern home until winter is well under way. When the drifts are piled high along the stone walls and the tall weed stocks barely lift their ragged heads above the snow blanket, down out of the steel blue sky comes swinging a flock of these beautiful creatures, indeed like animated snowflakes, with a chatter so friendly and cheerful that you are quite convinced that they are in no need of the sympathy with which you are prone to view their apparently cheerless situation. They run merrily about the drifts, and when seed-eaters—cousins of the sparrows—gather their food from the half-buried weed stalks until, their feeding over, they swing up again into the frosty sky, with a flourish of lively notes, making their way toward the woods, where they find shelter for the night. The snow bunting rarely appears south of central New England, and it nests north of the Arctic Circle. Their winter plumage is nearly white with streaks of brown and black on the back and head. They are slightly larger than a bluebird.

As the splendid vigor of the chickadee inspired Emerson to poetry so the hardihood of the snowbird inspired Burroughs to express his admiration in verse. Two of the stanzas are especially delightful:

From out the white and pulsing storm I hear the snowbirds calling:  
The sheeted wind stalks out of the hills,  
And fast the snow is falling.

Their coats are dappled white and brown like fields in winter weather;  
But on the azure sky they float  
Like snowflakes knit together.

The pine grosbeak is a much larger bird, heavily built, and, as its name

implies, with a thick, stout bill well adapted to the service of dissecting the pine and spruce cones, the seeds of which are among its favorite foods. The male pine grosbeak in adult plumage is a very handsome bird. The dress of clean slate gray is overlaid with a fine straw-colored line on the crown, neck, shoulders and back, not unlike the coloring of the purple finch, but even richer. The female has olive yellow in place of the red. In summer I have found these birds in the woods of the north feeding on the cones of the spruce, so tame that I could almost touch them with my hands—excellent examples of the fearlessness of birds that are not familiar with man. In winter they drift as far south as southern New England, usually in pairs or small flocks of from ten to thirty birds. It is a red-letter day for the bird student when he comes upon a flock of these hardy winter visitors. I recall finding a pair of pine grosbeaks on a November day in the woods near our home in Maine. During a tramp of several miles through the woods they were followed by visitors who came in squads and companies, even though they are clad in brilliant dress and have fine songs in their hearts. It is not often the quiet guest, coming unannounced to cheer an otherwise dreary day, who is most appreciated? With a company present, one can scarcely feel so fully in sympathy with an individual; while with a solitary visitor or with a small band one is quite likely to be on terms of intimacy unknown with a larger group.

Another winter visitor from the north even more familiar than the snowbird or pine grosbeak is the redpoll, a dainty little fellow, sparrow-like in appearance, but with a conspicuous red crown. They travel in flocks, their presence being signaled by a cheery call-note from the sky which

grows louder as they approach. Thoreau described them in "imitable terms." "Ere long among the cold and powdery snow, as it were a fruit of the season, will come twittering a flock of delicate, crimson-tinted birds, lesser redpolls, to sport and feed on the buds just ripe for them on the sunny side of the woods, shaking down the powdery snow from their cheerful feeding, as if it were high midsummer to them." Like all winter visitors they are constant rovers, here today and gone tomorrow.

A distinguished visitor to the eastern states is the evening grosbeak, a summer resident of the Canadian Northwest. Its migratory journey, unlike that of the pine grosbeak, is in a quarterly direction across the continent, not infrequently extending so far as the Atlantic coast of the United States. In small bands, they are seen nearly every year in Massachusetts, sometimes staying in a favorite locality for several weeks.

They are smaller than the pine grosbeak, and the dominant colors of the male are black, white, yellow, and olive brown. Their notes are said to be unmusical. It has never been my good fortune to observe these far wanderers, but I hope to avail myself of the opportunity, if they are reported in this vicinity.

The winter visitors are already arriving. The winter chippers have come and the goldfinches have put on their winter suits. Soon low temperature and deep snows in the north will greatly increase the numbers. Horned lark, snow owls, and crossbills. Horned lark, snow owls, and crossbills who know will expectantly wait.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

humanity. During the ten years preceding the war, the Grand Orient, anxious to create a reconciliation between the French and German nations, organized, in spite of Pan-Germanic menaces, Franco-German manifestations at Schaffhausen, Basle, Paris, Luxembourg, and The Hague. The seventh of such gatherings was to have taken place on Aug. 16, 1914, at Frankfurt, when 15,000 Germans would have responded to the appeal of the Grand Orient of France, and protested against war. The printed reports of the previous gatherings testify to the pacific desire of the Freemasons, while at the same time making clear their patriotism.

A circular letter issued by the council of the order on July 1, 1914, addressed to all the lodges, insisted on the interest of the order in actively pursuing the study of the question of Franco-German reconciliation. The Eclectic Grand Lodge of Frankfurt, the lodges of Bayreuth, Darmstadt, and elsewhere, were drawn by the will of their members into the pacific movement which the Grand Orient of France had inaugurated. The sole exception of resistance to this attitude were the grand lodges of Prussia, the rulers of which were members of the imperial family.

It must also be borne in mind that the members of the Grand Lodge Au Soleil Levant of Nuremberg protested from the commencement of hostilities against the German aggression and were, throughout the war, victims because of this true Masonic attitude. The war at once caused French Freemasons to take up their civic duties. All, from the General Commandant of the army down to the private soldier, answered this call to the point of heroism. . . . When peace was signed the Grand Orient at once resumed its humanitarian mission. It has pursued this unceasingly and the results obtained have demonstrated the efficacy of their conciliatory action. The facts here presented are sufficient to overthrow the assertions of William II, who must bear the entire responsibility for the world catastrophe.

SECRET OF TOM-TOM CODE FOUND  
System Is Musical, Notes Revealing Meaning

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Just at the time when the British are expecting authorization of their own wireless broadcasting of the secret of African "wireless"—the drum messages that have baffled the curiosity of travelers, explorers and big game hunters ever since they have known of it—has been discovered.

Everyone who has traveled in Africa has listened with a thrill to the drums of the natives rolling and tapping off a message to a distant village, which in turn sends it on. The message may be anything, a social announcement, a dance invitation or a tribal call to arms for war. That these messages are accurate has been proved time and again.

Always there has been an astonishing accuracy about native messages sent in this way, and the natural conclusion was that they used a code. This indeed was the general conclusion. But it is not so. The man who has discovered the secret, a well-known African explorer, tells the writer that the drum messages are tonic. That is they depend on tone. He has brought home to England the complete tone system.

## HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

**APARTMENTS TO RENT UNFURNISHED**  
Apartment, 806 W. 12th St., N. Y. C. opposite the Schwab mansion, consisting of very large living room, dining room, two bedrooms, bathroom and bath; also apartment of living room, dining room, and bath. Apply Superintendent on premises.

**FOR LEASE** on Jan. 1st, six-room furnished house with large porch, North Berkeley, Cal. Apply G. M. COY, 964 Euclid, Berkeley, Cal. Telephone Berkeley 6280-3.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**—Attractively furnished apartment, 1811 Madison St. Call Rogers Park 1849.

**NEW YORK CITY**, West End Ave.—Woman to share with woman practitioner, 7-room apt. Phone p. m., Riverside 2940.

## OFFICES TO LET

**BOSTON**—Practitioner's office to let evenings, Little Blg., Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**Commuter's Home, Reading**  
10 miles out, 10 min. walk depot and center; 6-rm. house, strictly modern, hot water heat, brick floors, interior newly decorated; large garden, 100 ft. deep; 5 large rooms, \$1000 down. Shown by MR. B. W. FISHER, 92 Alton St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Crystal 2425-W. HANSEN & SONS, 234 Washington St., Boston.

**AT LAKE GROVE, L. I.**, near the famous YACHT CLUB and LAKE RONKONKOMA, 100 acres, 1000 ft. deep, 5 large rooms, improvements, suitable for all year occupancy; beautiful localities for summer home; \$2500. Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 244-1.

**FOR SALE**—Choice residential lot in the heart of the city, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, with five-room furnished house, concrete garage; small new house in rear; \$4750. Terms, R. F. FARLEY, Phone Capitol 2218, 1221 Federal Ave., Seattle, Wash.

**FOR SALE**—100,000 ACRES TIMBER in New Mexico; over 600 million feet of pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and other valuable timber; beautiful scenery, excellent hunting, fishing, and game; 1000 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. Terms, R. F. FARLEY, Phone Capitol 2218, 1221 Federal Ave., Seattle, Wash.

**BEAUTIFUL ESTATE**  
A residence lot, 60x150, in Chicago's beautiful suburb; will make you a good investment at \$10,000. Call for particulars. BROOKLYN, 1407 Third Ave., PRIDMORE, 130 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Choice, well improved 20 acres, 1000 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. Will consider exchange for South Bend, Ind. income property only. LOUIS B. SCHULZ, St. Joseph, Mo.

**For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate**  
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

## TO LET—FURNISHED

**MATTAPAN, MASS.**  
Furnished 5-room heated apartment; will suit for 2 or 3 persons. Call for particulars. Tel. Hyde Park 284-J.

**EDGEWATER, N. J.**—Furnished apt., private bath, for 2 persons. Call for particulars. Tel. Hyde Park 284-J.

## OFFICE FURNITURE

**PRACTITIONER'S** complete office furnishings for sale at 50 per cent of its value. Phone State 5624, after 5:30 p. m., Chicago.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED  
TABLE BOARD  
COUNTRY BOARD  
BOARD FOR CHILDREN

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**OFFICES WANTED**

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**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

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## BROOKLINE

**FISHER HILL—COMPLETE SMALL ESTATE**  
Fisher Hill estate house, two-car garage, cobblestone driveway, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. \$100,000. Call for particulars. Tel. Brookline 1000.

**OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE—ACRES**  
100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. \$100,000. Call for particulars. Tel. Brookline 1000.

**SMALL SINGLE HOUSE—ACRES**  
100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. \$100,000. Call for particulars. Tel. Brookline 1000.

## HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

1831 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner 47  
Established 1890. Tel. Brookline 1000

**FOR SALE**—100-acre stock and grain farm; 90 acres under cultivation; 70 acres in excellent natural blue grass pasture; partially wooded; spring-fed brook through pasture; large barn 80x50 in excellent condition; eight-room house; garage; wind-mill; scale house; granary; fields well fenced. Call for particulars. \$6500. Mar. 1 if taken before Jan. 1. Price low. \$10,000. One and one-half miles to consolidated school; improved road to market 4 miles. Write, FLOYD M. ANNIS, Plymouth, Indiana, for details.

**Commuter's Home, Reading**  
10 miles out, 10 min. walk depot and center; 6-rm. house, strictly modern, hot water heat, brick floors, interior newly decorated; large garden, 100 ft. deep; 5 large rooms, \$1000 down. Shown by MR. B. W. FISHER, 92 Alton St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Crystal 2425-W. HANSEN & SONS, 234 Washington St., Boston.

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**STORE TO LET**, 5th Ave. N. Y. C., corner 25th St. (351)—Small store, very large basement, about 5000 feet, two years from January 1, with renewal; full commission to brokers, A. G. HAINES, 40 W. 5th St., New York City.

## ROOMS TO LET

**BOSTON**—Two furnished rooms; modern suite; kitchen privileges; \$40 a month; one bedroom and living room, \$4 a week. ROGERS, 44 Ivy St., Suite 3. Tel. Copley 1454-W.

**BOSTON**—Well-heated sunny room; convenient location for church or business; could arrange for two people. Suite 15, 5 Cumberland St.

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—Furnished room for rent; private home; all conveniences. MRS. BELLA NELSON, Tel. Bessborough 5035-3, 1775 65th St.

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**—Pleasant room with congenial surroundings available for business or pleasure. Tel. Morse, University 5447-M.

**CHICAGO**—One large room suitable for 2, or front suite, living and bedroom; near church, 3725 Wilton Ave., Apt. 2, Tel. Graceland 7880.

**CHICAGO**—Attractive front room for one employed; near bus and "L". 140 Argyle St., Apt. 2-G. Tel. 5-6000.

**CHICAGO**—Light room; private family; gentleman; east of Howard Ave. "L" Station. Telephone Rogers Park 1250.

**NEW YORK CITY**, Claremont Ave., 180—Light, airy, double room, with red and white carpeting, subway, buses; \$12 weekly; board optional. Apt. 62, TRUAX.

**NEW YORK CITY**, 92nd St., 64 W.—Clean, warm, sunny, double, single rooms; twin beds; convenient subway, buses; \$12 weekly; board optional. Apt. 62, TRUAX.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Well furnished, comfortable room in refined home, 411 West End Ave., Apt. 2-W. Schuyler 1544.

**NEW YORK CITY**, 810 W. 95th St.—Cheerful, sunny room, single, double; well furnished. Call at Apt. 71.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

## The Outlook

**High Altitude, Wonderful Views**  
**RESTFUL AND HOME LIKE. SUN PARLOR**  
**SPECIAL WINTER RATES**  
Tel. Ar. 1770-W

**NEW YORK CITY**—Sunny room on Hudson, 24 min. Grand Central, quiet, private home, country, for 2 persons, 4-room, homekeeping apt., furnished, unfurnished, 8-family home, LESLEY, 608 W. 227 St., Kingsbridge 314.

**THE SANDPiper, DATONIA BEACH, FLA.**—The most desirable room, overlooking the ocean; well appointed table, southern cooking;



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T. C. PENDLETON  
Fresh Baked Goods. Fresh Roasted Peanuts.  
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Kreisler, Brahms, and the  
"Great Heart of the Public"

E. W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Dec. 1

APPARENTLY there is no concert hall big enough to hold all those who want to listen when Kreisler plays in London. Every ticket was sold days before his opening recital with piano at Queen's Hall. Extending his premises, he took the Royal Albert Hall for the second. Again long queues filed past the box office, only to be told that not a single seat was for sale in that vast Victorian amphitheater. Outside, as the hour of the concert approached, there were two distinct crowds, one cheerfully going in, and one less cheerfully going home. To an instrumentalist of the highest culture and intellect that is, for London, a phenomenal tribute. It happens now and then to a "Queen of Song" who may "sing" up to Q sharp or down to X flat, but who, as a rule, is entirely innocent of either culture or intellect in a musical sense. Well-known instrumentalists quite often relieve the comparative loneliness of their clients by taking one of the smaller halls. Questioning London concert agents, without of course, implying that one intends giving a concert oneself—and he will expatiate on the difficulty of acquiring an audience, even that amount of audience mentioned by Lady Gregory, who has told us that "there were times in the history of the Abbey Theatre when she doubled the number of persons in the auditorium by merely entering it." A famous philosopher affirms that empty space—space without some quality which in itself is more than spatial—is an empty abstraction. Many concert givers have reached the same conclusion.

## A Challenge to Neglect

When Kreisler first came to London and gave 10 recitals at the old St. James' Hall it is true that the musical critics and their friends provided space with some quality which in itself was more than spatial, but the audiences consisted chiefly of press surrounded by empty space. Mindful of the rumor that Rome was not built in a day, instead of shaking the dust of London from his feet and returning to Vienna and musical civilization, Kreisler engaged a larger hall with an orchestra and announced the Brahms Violin Concerto. These were the days when Joachim reigned supreme, in spite of a scratchy tone and uncertain intonation. A great musician, in his later period he played the violin almost as badly as Brahms played the piano. One who had the privilege of hearing them play together the Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dances described to the writer how even ardent worshippers of the violin shriveled at the scratching and thumping faded into a damaged silence. Twenty years ago, if anyone but Joachim had the temerity to play the Brahms Concerto in London, the Brahms shook doubtful and deprecating heads, even if this misguided person did—as many a time—play the Brahms Concerto in London, by copying his interpretation note by note. It must be admitted that going on to the platform with another man's interpretation is rather like borrowing his dress suit; the misfit is too obvious.

## A New Conception

Kreisler had conceived and realized another Brahms Concerto, undreamt of by the Brahms. To use a phrase of Heine's, he did not lack the skill to transmute even the stones of the work into bread. Joachim, for all his fine musicianship, followed a method of violin playing that was perhaps better adapted for turning bread into stones. The grave, noble beauty of Brahms' music glows into warmth and life under the fingers of Kreisler, and who sings the wonderful rapid slow movement as he does? But there are few musicians in any great capital who have not heard him play the work which in London marked the turning point of his career. For many years he was the musician's musician. Now he belongs to the world; for thousands who know little about music crowd to hear him. Like Charles Chaplin he has captured the "great heart" of the public; which, by the way, is always hearing kind things said about its "great heart," never of its "head." Yet Kreisler is an "intellectual," and one understands that Mr. Chaplin, also, is not of those who run away from culture, over-apprehensive of the dangers of intellectualism. What is the secret of their success—a secret that hundreds of thousands of artists fail to discover?

## An Understandable Language

Probably there is more than a single solution, but one seems to be that they speak to the public a language it can understand. Is the big public more intelligent than those who emphasize its "heart" at the expense of its "head"? One who has watched an East End audience following Shaw's "Major Barbara" might think so. Mr. Chaplin can make a Chinese audience laugh and the writer has heard Kreisler's playing of Bach's E major Gavotte draw rapturous applause from fishermen in a little Norwegian coast town. During the war the crew of a British submarine relieved long hours under the North Sea by sinning lugubrious songs about "home" and "mother," and listening to a gramophone. "Put on that adler chap," was their invariable request, and the record was not the latest "jazz," but that of Kreisler, playing his "Caprice Viennois."

Musical critics in the English provinces and occasionally where they ought to know better, have often spoken somewhat slightly of the smaller pieces which Kreisler includes in his recital programs. As if art were a question of size! According to the aesthetics, the beauty of a flower or a butterfly is less than that of a tree or a giraffe. Surely it is better to have written the "Caprice Viennois" than a

dozen long symphonies which no one, excepting heard once, ever wishes to hear again. Croce, in his chapter on "Criticism and the History of Art," speaks of indignant artists—the remembrance is personal, remarks the author—comparing the critic to "an ass that enters the potter's shop and breaks in pieces with quadrupedant placid sound the delicate products of his art set out to dry in the sun." This frank Latin allegory may be left to point its own moral.

Giuseppe Danise  
Reveals Streak  
of Asceticism

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 14

GIUSEPPE DANISE, the Metropolitan Opera baritone, has in him, I judge, a streak that corresponds to New England asceticism, considering how he defines the word artist: or else New England asceticism is, after all, as much Italian as it is American. He studied his Latin syntax, as a youth, on the very soil where it originated, whereas the men whom I know best read their Caesar and the Sallust on ground two oceans distant from there. And yet his thoughts, I am sure, run in parallel lines with theirs. His bringing-up at the university and the conservatory at Naples was a different thing, exteriorly, no doubt, from theirs in the academic and professional departments of Harvard, Yale, and like places; but for all that, I am inclined to believe it was about the same fundamentally. For he describes a good artist—and I feel certain that his definition proceeds from his early schooling—in terms similar to those in which my acquaintances would describe a good scholar or a good citizen. He says that the only person deserving the name of good artist is the one who addresses himself to a task he dislikes with as much enthusiasm as to one he likes.

## Prefers Few Roles

When Mr. Danise says artist he refers, of course, to an artist on the opera stage. And I will leave it to anyone to answer whether this Neapolitan's idea of the subject does not reveal a self-searching sobriety that is of Cambridge and New Haven at their most traditional. "My natural wish would be," he told me when I called on him a while ago at his apartment on Broadway, "to sing no more than four or five roles in my whole career. To compass that number of baritone parts, interpreting the music in all its force and impersonating the characters in all their significance, would really give a man a lifetime of labor. But such a plan would never do. I must go after more than I merely desire to. I must get such mastery as I can of numerous roles that I care little for, or I am of no practical service in an opera house. A singer who shut himself up in a small cycle of parts could not, in other words, pretend to ability. Nor could he, for that matter, pretend

in spite of its vocal difficulties I like it. The person to be portrayed has humanity. In a part like that you do not find the bel canto of an old-school part, but you find a warmth and genuineness of character that compensate you for your technical trouble. 'Le Chemineau,' in my view, is a magnificent work, comparable with a play by Ibsen, though the public I regret to think, does not always get it."

## Cold to Scarpia

Concerning the rôle of Scarpia in Puccini's "Tosca," he expressed himself somewhat coldly, approving, indeed, the personage in the original drama of Sardou, but declaring that it has been placed by the opera librettist in certain contradictory positions. He spoke as a predecessor of his on the Metropolitan stage, Mr. Amato, once spoke to me about the music of the rôle of Scarpia, affirming that it can do no good to the voice. The music, too, of "Tosca" as a whole he characterized as not of the composer's finest, and he referred to opera conductors who had expressed the same opinion. But "Bohème" he placed among the masterpieces of opera. "The Girl of the Golden West," by way of amplifying on Puccini, he rated as excellent in the first act. "Manon Lescaut" he called the composer's best effort, explaining that he finds in it a freshness and a sparkle that he scarcely finds equalled in later things.

## Rigoletto

Upon my mentioning "Rigoletto," Mr. Danise said he found in the title part of that work humanity and at the same time conventional. For the first of these qualities he expressed himself as liking the part, and for the second as not. "The vengeance motive in the personage," observed he, "is fantastic, and the character is too sad to please audiences generally. The music of the rôle, I will not deny, is magnificent; and it is none too easy, either. But when you stop to look at the man Rigoletto, you see that such a person could never have existed. How different from the man Iago! There is somebody who could be fancied as living any day. I regard Iago as the most possible figure in all opera for a baritone to impersonate. The world, in my experience, is full of Iagos. Do you not agree with me that a character we can compare to men we see all about us is more worth while than one we cannot so compare?"

Commenting briefly on the theme of opera management, Mr. Danise maintained that a company should not have too large a repertoire, and he cited the Metropolitan as an organization that was correctly adjusted on this point. "If a company constantly changes its bill," he remarked, "it cannot have perfection of style. Produce too many works, and off goes the quality of your singing." He spoke of recent schools of opera composition as showing a disregard of good singing and as tending to make the voice a mere complement and adjunct to the orchestra. The old composers, he noted, got their effects through the voice, whereas the modern ones seek them through instrumental sonority.



Emiel Hullebroeck

Emiel Hullebroeck,  
Maker of Folk Songs

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

TO CREATE a folk song, even to compose a song which eventually becomes a folk melody, as did Arne, Haydn, H. R. Bishop, or R. J. S. Stevens, is something which few are permitted to do, and which still fewer would venture deliberately to attempt. Yet it has been done most successfully by the Belgian composer, Emiel Hullebroeck, and his example has been followed to some extent by others, notably by the popular Dutch composer, Arnold Spael. To do this Hullebroeck has reversed the methods of Robert Burns, and instead of taking old melodies and putting new or improved words to them, he has taken popular Flemish poems, old and new, and written to them tunes more or less original, of a type that everybody can sing. In fact, practically everybody in Flemish Belgium and in Holland does sing "Hemelhuis" and "Moederke Aileen," two of the most pathetic domestic songs ever written, and the words of both of which are by René de Clercq.

Pathos and the moral teaching which these songs give are not, however, his only weapons, and others are not greatly inferior in strength and effectiveness. Satire, gentle or fierce, social problems, the life of the people, student songs, love songs, cradle songs, songs from town and country, from Europe or South Africa, are all grist to his mill, and already, though still in middle life, he has composed well over 100 songs, the majority of which are well known wherever the language of the Low Countries in its various dialects is spoken. Some are pure Dutch national songs, a few appear to be mild propaganda of the Flemish cause in Belgium, others are in so distinctive a South African dialect as to call down upon them the condemnation of the Dutch purists as "word-spilling." The little book of the words makes, in fact, an excellent study of the language in its various forms.

Equally, however, the music represents the different types of life, and while there is the domestic type already mentioned as the most popular, Hullebroeck has hit off in his melodies the vivacity and noise of the student demonstration and the village fair, the freshness of the North Sea, the ironical humor of the cobbler, the steady remorseless progress of machinery, the life of handworker and landworker, and the sweetness and mildness of the lullaby.

And if the songs are alternately forceful and persuasive, so are the composer's methods of teaching them. He has not merely found a publisher to send them wherever people will buy them, nor has he merely stood up on the concert platform to sing them. Truth to tell, his vocal powers are not of so convincing a nature as to make the latter method very effective, though considering the smallness of his voice he is a remarkably successful singer. His method is to get people together, in town or village, but more particularly in the latter, and first to sing to them and then to get them to join in with him. Afterward he will gradually withdraw his support and encouragement of his own voice so that the order is reversed and the concert giver becomes the audience while the crowd becomes an informal chorus.

Those who have heard him rehearse an audience for the first time in such numbers as "Lapper Krijpjen" or "De Glide Vliet," and noted the roar of tone in the refrains, can have no question of the effectiveness of his methods or the popularity and vitality of his songs. And by these methods he is more sure of his melodies staying in the memory of his hearers than in any vaudeville or musical comedy singer.

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## Songs and Dances of Old Spain

This is the second of a series of articles on Spanish dances. The third will appear in an early issue.  
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By DAVID SEQUIERA

LA MUÑEIRA, an unobtrusive and modest dance, can best be understood by natives of the pastoral provinces of Galicia. The music is quiet, and Virgilian in the dance. It is lacking altogether in the boisterous singing and brilliant dress which accompany most of the regional dances of Spain, and perhaps for this reason it is fast disappearing, being danced only on rare occasions. It is not a dance of joy, nor of sorrow, nor does it possess any of the warlike qualities of the more primitive dances of the north. The "Muñeira" is sublimely aesthetic, it has the lofty atmosphere of the Galician mountains. It is little suited to any but youth. Tradition tells us that the "Muñeira" was the most democratic of the dances, that in the festivals of the villages the pompous aristocracy, the landholders and even royalty used to join those of lower rank in the dance of the "Muñeira." Even today in the province of "Ribero de Alra" and also of "Ribero Miño" the traditional "Muñeira Riberaña" is conserved and the famous step of the "Sacramento" is danced alike by those of high and lowly station.

The music of Galicia, which until a short while ago had remained practically unknown, is admirable for its tenderness and its intimate poetry, which is a plaintive lyricism of the placidity of the vast fields and lovely valleys whose wonderful silence is never marred by violent or disconcerting noises. As the joy of the Galician peasant is always transitory, so is the "Muñeira" but a transitory thing, a passing moment of exquisite beauty, a mere reflection of an impression; in it there is something of a quiet humor, almost witicism, which is always controlled by the ever-somber shadow of the Galician temperament. It is a strange mixture of melancholy and pleasure; one scarcely knows after seeing it danced whether it has been sung or cried. Its chief charm, however, is the delicate and sentimental character which so closely unites it to the beautiful nature of the country and makes it the manifestation of a noble race. The "Muñeira" is, indeed, apart from and not to be classed with, any of the other dances of Galicia, nor of all Spain.

## "Las Peteneras"

In Spain the expression is very frequently used in referring to a song or dance that it is "muy flamenco," just what is meant by "flamenco" is somewhat problematical, for "flamenco" has no connection whatever with the Flemish influence which is so keenly felt through the northern provinces, nor is the "Flamenco" of the folklore Gypsy or Andalusian, but it is rather a combination of the variation of both styles. The "cantaores" (singers) and "bailaores" (dancers) among the Gypsy tribes have sung their way through life since the beginning of the "raza gitana." From these wandering, light-hearted singers came the "siguiriyas" and the "martinetes" which were the forerunners of the later popular songs known as "tonas," "Librianas," "Canas," and the far-famed "Polos." These were spontaneous outbursts of sheer joy, but the "Petenera" above all other dance and song forms was sung for one and only one reason, which the following couplet (now crowned over many a cradle, and almost a national song) will explain: I will sing for I am happy. As the freshness of the dawn. Some day I know I must weep. But not now, for I have not the desire. For he who sings, frightens away his misfortune. And he who weeps, calls them to his side. So I sing to divert the little worries That now in my bosom torment me.

From Jerez came one of the most famous of these lovely Gypsies, who

Arthur

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did more than anyone else to make the "Petenera" known and who, in fact, was the one who immortalized this charming dance. Her Christian name has not been recorded, but it is known that she was born in "Paterna de la Ribera" and from that she became known as "La Petenera," the word being easily corrupted by the Andalusians. She first appeared in the "Compadres" of which I spoke in much detail in my article on the Tondillas and it was said that she sang "Like the very angels." Many famous couplets have been handed down from the repertoire of a great singer of her time, called Juanele, which are quoted in the book of Señor Machado y Alvarez, called "Arte Flamenco" and from which I have taken those which follow:

Whoever called these Peteneras knew not how to give them name. Better far they might have called these The wondrous fair ideal of man.

And another which was much sung at the time:

La Petenera of Malaga. Who could have brought her to this land? This lovely Petenera of Malaga. Has caused us all to lose our reason.

Nothing is recorded of her beyond this. She went as she came, unheralded and unknown, but there is abundant proof in the many strophes which remain, though most of them have passed only from mouth to mouth, that she was mourned and missed by many after she was no longer on the stage.

Present Form Different  
The dance now known as the "Petenera" has little in common with the former ones, for with the passing of "La Petenera" her favorite mode of expression in song disappeared almost completely and its revival, which is comparatively of recent years, is of very different character, and savors more of the other songs of the latter half of the last century. From 1876 until 1831 the "Petenera" again reached something of its former popularity; it is generally conceded, however, that there was one and only one who could dance and sing it, and her imitators have been few and not so successful.

The modern dance of the "Petenera" is very graceful and beautiful to see, and the "Feria" in Sevilla would not be complete without the "Sequidillas" and the "Peteneras" of the graceful Gypsies of Triana. In Andalusia, where joy reigns supreme and cares have never seemed to remain, the heart of the "Gitana Sevillana" is ever free, and it is indeed impossible for anyone who hears and sees these graceful creatures to fail to join in the light-hearted revelries and to shake off care and sadness. One must rejoice amidst such splendor.

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Giuseppe Danise

Self-Consciousness  
in Musical Art

By FULLERTON WALDO

THE ARTIST that is most nearly immaculate minimizes the element of artifice. I remember with pleasure a recent musical recital in which the singer spoiled everything by her self-consciousness all evening long. She could not sing a note in the unmediated fashion that Shelley ascribes to the skylark. She never lost herself in the music. Everything from her chevelure to her coloratura was a matter of exact calculation of

to it, after consenting to undertake things for which he has little relish, he did not do them well."

## Random Topics

Mr. Danise discussed with me random topics, some having to do with baritone rôles, others having to do with singing in general. Operas in which he has delighted to take the baritone part are "Otello," "The Masked Ball" and "Hamlet." He has appeared in these in Italy and in South America. He spoke of the title part in "Le Chemineau" as an agreeable one to be assigned to, though a hard one to sing. "A modern rôle," he remarked, "and



## THE HOME FORUM

## Your Garden and Mine

**M**Y GARDEN, my hortus inclusus, is one in which children could play hide and seek. It has jungle nooks in which birds do play hide and seek with the cat. And from the jungle nooks for me come surprises, and I reap without sowing. A jungle nook is a lucky bag into which I delve and perchance draw a prize. A wondrous lichen or fungus (I know not which) was such. It grew on a stick of wood, like finest ivory carved in waving circles of beauty. Its beauty shivered in the atmosphere and adulation of my parlor. But remembering Björnson's Rose of Jericho, "Wet it and it blossoms like the Lord's own day," I returned it whence it came. Under the rain it blossomed, and grew, circle upon circle, "like the Lord's own day."

Springing up at will in a jungle nook, or grouping itself around a lily or a rose is my angel-rush, angel because it ministers. It smoothed the statues of the Parthenon. It was a tool of rare touch for Michael Angelo, for Donatello and for their children down the centuries the world over. It is of ancient lineage; before the flowers, the grass, the trees were, it was. Noblesse oblige. It scours at need the vessels of our home. The beauty of its own self is a joy. It pierces the earth a delicate yellow fringed with brown; it changes to translucent green; then its head becomes autumn gold while its base is still springlike in hue.

Once a great change came over my garden. Into its midst I introduced a hired gardener, a professional of weight and dignity in the neighborhood. He clipped and pruned and trimmed. Then by accident he threw away my golden iris. By stealth he looped off my best beloved branches. He cast furtive glances at my jungle nooks. He openly disparaged my angel-rush; he called it a weed. To dismiss him without hurt to his feelings became my ardent wish. Then something happened.

It was in cherry time on a sunny afternoon; the gardener from a ladder was throwing cherries into my apron. Our differences were forgotten; we chatted. He found many half cherries which told of the feast of the birds. And I related to him how, in the early morning, from my sleeping porch I watched the crimson-throated cherry-bird enjoying his feast.

"You know," I said, "a bird cannot reach every cherry that he would, a cherry will often swing away at the touch of his beak, and he stoops and turns and twists his little neck for those he gets."

The gardener gave me all his attention. Then presently "One might put peaches," he said solemnly. "Those four words and I saw the gardener in the garden."

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a new light. He was by nature a court-jester. After this sally I listened, and waited. I hung on the gardener's every word. But never again! Then one day he disappeared.

But benedictions came. One year the apricot tree was possessed by a flock of waxwings—for a short half-hour. They came as with one thought—one whirl round the corner of the house—one flutter of many wings. They rested on the tree without stir or twitter; then as with one sign from a baton they were up and away, like one bird with a hundred wings.

Once a hummingbird kept company with me. He watched for my coming, and shared the shower-bath of the flowers. But he chased out of the garden all other hummers. Then perched on a slender branch, his knowing little head on one side, he quirked, and twittered "la vie la vie."

In the absence of a professional gardener the pink passion-vine festoons itself at will, the jungle-corners increase, and the angel-rush spreads itself as it dreams of its own great past.

In the garden reverting to a wilderness "Come let us pretend," says the child, and the child has wisdom. I pretend; the garden stands for "order in a sweet neglect."

The spikes of the lavender are studded with bees. Beyond is a hedge of scarlet geranium; at dusk its flowers will turn black as the coming night. And until the stars come out, the long border of blue lobelia will shine white, like starlets of the milky-way.

I shall think of other gardens, of nightingale gardens, of fiery gardens, and of the gardens in the centuries of long ago, whose owners walked under these self-same stars—the ancients who named them. As they named them so we call them; still Jupiter chases Venus across the sky, still Medusa gives her long, slow wink.

As I walk, alone, or with some fellow gardener of my choice, I hold my breath and listen; listen to the mysteries, to the silences, and to the sounds now here, now there, inarticulate, inexplicable!

## What Browning Did

English verse may be said to start for modern readers with the Elizabethans and to have two main directions. One of these followed the Greek and Latin epics and their Italian imitations, but exchanged the classical hexameter for the ten-syllable line and thus created the blank verse of the Elizabethan dramatists and Milton. The other copied Italian stanzas and produced the English sonnet, ottava rima and the Spenserian stanzas.

The single blank verse of five feet ending with the line, sonnet gave place to a more pliable unit of versification—a sentence composed of several such verses or parts of verses, balanced and cadenced, but without rhyme. This lengthening of the run of the single line afforded flexibility and room for even Miltonic melody; but in heavy hands became clumsy and tedious. So English poetry tried next for pithiness and neatness, and found these qualities in the couplets of Dryden and Pope, which speedily superseded blank verse. But after a century of heroic couplets, this polished form seemed too mechanical and superficial for the taste of the revolutionary decade of the Eighteenth Century which returned to simpler expression and again to blank verse, but of a sort that lacked Elizabethan and Miltonian grandeur, and wanting, too, their interior melodies, ran monotonously into interminable narratives, as in Wordsworth's Task and the Excursion.

The second development of Elizabethan verse is more Italian than classical. The Italian sonnet became a familiar and honored English form. Italian stanzas are used by Spenser, Byron, Keats and Shelley, but with little expansion of their metrical possibilities. Swinburne was the great experimenter and perfecter of our more intricate and sumptuous Italian tradition which, in his time, became enriched with French forms and animated by French spirit, while astonishingly expanded by a glorious inspiration from Greek dramatic choruses.

Nineteenth Century English poetry, it then appears, has contributed two highly developed studies in the two directions characteristic of our poetry—the narrative and the lyric; the Latin tradition and the Italian tradition. The technical story of Victorian verse could omit every other name except Browning and Swinburne and yet be complete. Tennyson, Arnold, Longfellow added nothing novel to English Prosody.

Browning was the inventor of a new dash and freshness in blank verse. At first he used the same unblinking, contemplative lines as his contemporaries until criticism and experience led him to desire terseness and color. Instead of repeating the Seventeenth Century solution for this problem and using couplets, he tried to preserve the flow and naturalness of unrhymed long lines, but to secure the desired compactness by a conversational style, by omissions, which took much for granted and so left much unsaid; in short, by explosive and abrupt rhetorical figures that effected his purpose, but unfortunately, rendered him difficult to understand. He also used extraordinary rhymes.

As a literary craftsman, then, Browning did several interesting things. He pulled English blank verse out of the contemplative, descriptive, quiet ruts of the Eighteenth Century. He brought into poetry the modern habit of personal comment and made an habitual manner of Byron's frequent pose. Finally, Browning picked out a tid-bit, monologue, from the old drama and made that the piece de resistance of his art.

Many of the spiritual benefactors of the Nineteenth Century—Thackeray, Dickens, Newman, Carlyle, George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Emerson—had a talent for verse that under Good

Queen Bess might have blossomed and become their sufficient medium. But they believed that they could, on the whole, best help their time by addressing in prose, Browning settled the question differently. He understood his day and generation; but in his constitution imagination and reason were both so strong that his thought expressed itself best in ornate art. He is well aware of the difficulties in

Eden; I saw the collision of two majestic dirigibles which imperceptibly coalesced into a mightier vessel of the air; I saw a great white horse, plunging through the sky. Yes, it was a glorious moving picture. Suddenly the sun hid his face behind a dark cloud, and the beauty and grandeur and romance slowly faded away. I was left alone with my thoughts.

ing sparks, berries as bright and angry as the face of Shagpat glaring out of its ambuscade of tangled hair. And there in the hollow of a snow-drift a few yards to the left is the strangest of jewels—a veritable pearl of the central dusk, the only drop of blackness in all this delicately painted universe. Gather a handful of snow-dust—it is useless to think of making a snow-



The Wayside Inn, From the Painting by Carl R. Kraft

his way, and he offers arguments for his choice.

"Why take the artistic way to prove so much? Because it is the glory and good of Art. That Art remains the one way possible Of speaking truth, to mouths like mine, at least."

In days, too, when the largest financial return from the pen went to novelists, whose profits per volume are proud items in their biographies, Browning ventured boldly upon a career in which to the end he was to lose money. He ran counter to his time and to its habit of commercial valuations. He piled the poet's trade in a hard market—Percy Stickney Grant, in "Essays."

## The Great Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor If we, perchance, could pray but now Thrice in a lifetime, once or twice a year, I think that we should count it far more dear—That wondrous blessing given unto men; Look forward to it as do pilgrims when The spires of longed-for Mecca first appear. The goal of some far wandering shines clear, And hearts leap forward, eager once again.

Father, we thank Thee for thy holy gift, Free, free to all—the sacrament of prayer; That understandingly Thine own may lift Their hearts to Thee, and find that Thou art there; Not in this mountain nor Jerusalem, But here and now, forever, everywhere! Frances Crosby Hamlet.

## Aerial Moving Pictures

The other day I took a long and what I anticipated would be a tedious ride in the steam cars, but, instead, as I chanced to glance from the car window I saw one of the finest moving picture shows ever staged. For an hour my eyes were kept busy. On the beautiful blue of the sky was a rare exhibition of the splendid cumuli, those slowly moving, fantastic and lovely masses of mist that sometimes are seen on pleasant days, never quiet an instant and yet moving as imperceptibly as the hour hand of the clock. Shall I tell you what I saw? I saw flocks of downy sheep, feeding peacefully in meadows of crystalline blue; I saw fleets of long, slender rakish destroyers sailing in a cerulean ocean; I saw armies of the air flying in squadrons, great dirigibles that majestically moved above the earth; I saw the zodiacal sign Places with gaping mouth, transformed before my eyes into Taurus with deadly horns; I saw snowy islands placidly sleeping in blue seas; I saw what seemed the shadows of snowbanks, so frail and filmy was their texture; I saw snow covered mountains, range on range rising to the zenith.

On one bald mountain top was the "Old Man of the Mountain," gazing, as if with great mysterious thoughts at the tremendous picture; I saw what looked like mighty monsters who might have roamed the earth and seas and skies before Adam walked in

HERE we have a new rendering of "The Wayside Inn," not the famous hostelry of New England, with which we became familiar in school days, when Longfellow was being read, but another inn by the wayside, in the Ozark Mountains.

However, it is not for its title that this picture is interesting, but as an example of Carl Kraft's art. Houses huddled together in deep snow with their suggestion of security and comfort always appeal to the sentiment. But the prime beauty of this picture is in its feeling of weather, of cold bleak winter, and in its decorative quality for it is stunningly composed.

Carl Kraft is forging ahead as a landscape painter. He studied both at the Chicago Art Institute and at the Fine Arts Academy and is known as one of the most promising as well as prominent artists of Chicago. In all of that city's artistic activities Carl Kraft takes an important part. As he is catalogued in all of the important exhibitions, his reputation is not only local.

The Ozark Mountains have furnished the inspiration for most of his work. There he has a small cottage to which he retreats at a time. Living in these mountains is very simple and the isolation protects him from interruptions. He paints nature in her quieter moods. He loves lazy Indian Summer, or distant mountains seen through decorative autumn branches, or sturdy trees throwing purple shadows in summer, or black trunks seen against winter snows.

Whatever comes from his brush possesses the beauty of nature as seen by a poet.

## The Saskatchewan and Beyond

Whether seen by night or by day, or, as most often happens, between sunset and moonrise, that long-forer sunset landscape is bright with glimmering colors, gay with shimmering sound. For in spite of the famous novelist from the South-East there is no such thing in the North-West as the "white silence." Even at noon on the coldest February day—and that is the height and depth of the North-Western winter—the sapphire hues of the mid-heaven are reflected or refracted by every atom of the diamond dust of the snows, until it is hard to say which shows the deeper tinge of blue—the air spaces above, or the snow meadows beneath. For half an hour after sunrise, indeed, the question is easily answered; for the zenith is a gleaming pool of "colours of gold" but every open stretch of unbroken snow is dripping wet with the azure light which has been rained down thereon since sunrise.

Again, if you move in the narrower and less garish day of the pipe forests . . . you will see above and about many and manifold. Where the sunbeams trickles through the ruined roof, it descends in a scattering spray of faintly prismatic fire; a ditty without words and without music of glinting colours. The grotesque snow-laden branches in the middle height are flushed with touches of crimson. . . . The shadows in the undergrowth are intricate harmonies of the colours to be surmised, rather than described, in the interval of wet sky between the two rainbows; in aff these harmonies the drone-note of an ultra-deep-marine is visible to the mind's eye. Moreover, the brushwood is everywhere alive with red, glister-

ball—and cast the glittering stuff towards this brooding gem, and lo! a miracle of the woodlands. A portion of the snow-drift starts into life and flings a pair of elongated hind-legs high in the air and lopez off into a new covert. And, at the same moment, seemingly called into being by the same spell of silvery magic, heaven knows just how many of these fantastical creatures of the snow are leaping across your abbreviated horizon. Some you see, others you hear, but count them you cannot; for the last of the company is out of sight and hearing long before your handful of star-dust has lapsed to the ground. These are the jack-rabbits, a numerous race who make but little noise in their world. A faint frou-frou of parted snows and they are gone. Not until they are all gone—here is a curious fact—do the other inhabitants of the woodlands certify the invader of their presence. First of all, certain tiny birds, no bigger than a June snowflake, begin to stir and twitter in the lower branches. Next in order is heard the whirring of the wings of a bush-partridge, who sees you though you cannot see him; then, from behind you, is heard the croodling cry of a stray prairie-chicken; and, last of all, a crack-crackling of dry willow-twigs tells you that the fox who was stalking that prairie-chicken is going else where for his dinner—E. B. Osborn, in "Literature and Life."

## The Strength of a City

An organized society which limits its idea of civilization to the accumulation of material abundance, and of justice to their equitable distribution among its members, will never make of its great cities anything that differs essentially from the heap-up of antithesis. Populous, opulent cities do not suffice to make a civilization immutable, intensive; they are, indeed, necessary for the highest culture, are its natural atmosphere; the soul of the great man can rarely grow from amid the petty interests of small towns; but this quantitative side of a nation's greatness, like the size of its armies, is but means, not results. Of the stones of Carthage not one remains to bear any message of light, and all the immensity of Babylon or Nineveh does not fill in human memory the hollow of man's hand as compared with the few furlongs that lie between the Acropolis and the Piræus. In the perspective of the ideal no city appears great, though it occupy all the space around the towers of Nimrod, nor strong because it can build again those Babylonian walls which carried six chariots abreast; nor beautiful because it was paved with flagstones of alabaster and girt with the gardens of Semiramis. No. In this view that city only is great whose very name pronounced illuminates for posterity an epoch of human thought, a horizon of history.

It is strong and lovely when its days are something more than the invariable repetition of the same echo, repeated in never-ending circle; when in it there is something which floats above the faces of the crowd; when amid its night lights there are the lamps which light the solitude of vigils devoted only to thought; thoughts whence germinate ideas which are to come to the sunlight of the coming day with a cry to humanity, a force that shall compel men's souls.

Then only may the extent and material greatness of the city measure the intensity of its civilization.—José Enrique Rodó, in "Ariel," Translated by F. J. Stimson

## "Thy Will Be Done"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**B**EAUTIFUL as the world has agreed the Lord's Prayer is, many of us can remember that at one time we were actually afraid to say, "Thy will be done." If we were obliged to repeat the words, there was apt to be a mental reservation, because of a conviction that God's will might include some evil. What an amazingly false sense of God, of God who is infinite Love, the tender Father and Mother of us all! What a travesty to believe that His will could be harmful to the children of His own creation! We know that a person's will, his intention and desire, expresses his character. Likewise, God's will must express the divine Principle, Love, Spirit. Having made man in His image and likeness, could God afflict man? Being infinite Love, would God afflict man? God Himself being perfection, He is never the source of anything but perfection.

Christian Science comes to us, as we read in Romans, that we "may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Paul knew better than to account for evil by calling it the "inscrutable will of Providence." He proved in his long, successful life of obedience to God's will that it is always "acceptable." Because God is completely good, His will is completely good. Whatever the problem, all we need is to see God's will already done. It includes perfect health, happiness, goodness; and even approximate obedience to this seeing effects an immediate change in human affairs.

It is not the doing of God's will that we need to fear and be disturbed about. It is so-called human will that causes all apparent suffering. Today, when almost every magazine advertises systems which exalt the so-called power of the human will, when schools and lecture platforms give hours to such subjects, all classified now as psychology, we need especially to learn to distinguish between the divine will, which is always good, and the human will, which, though apparently far better at one time than at other times, is always unreliable, because always susceptible of misuse, and because always claiming to operate apart from God. That which claims to be both good and bad cannot be relied upon as a safe controlling agency for mankind.

## Space in Chinese Art

If we consider Chinese painting in its entirety and without allowing for its local attempts at emancipation, the artificial survivals from periods when it succumbed, and the general confusion of its development, we may say that some fifteen centuries passed before Chinese egoism consented to tear itself from the contemplative life. Only then could it go down to the torrent where the kingfisher watches for his prey, or furtively approach the bough on which the night-heron, chilled by the dawn, ruffles his plumage as he rolls his last sob, or observe the blackbirds hopping on the snow. It was scarcely before the Ming dynasty, in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, that the Chinese painters looked closely at the birds, the fishes, and the flowers. . . . With disconcerting facility they disdained, at this moment, the conventional language that had made their art so glorious; they abandoned the disciplined liberty that enabled them to express abstractions of sentiment merely by respecting and exalting the laws of harmony.

Let us turn away from the birds, the fishes, the flowers, the things to be described in their physical aspects; let us for the moment disregard the direct, pure, and clear portraits whose candid penetrating glance astonishes us; let us also forget the embroidered screens and the decorative paintings with their tremulous movement that recalls the flutter of wings. We then perceive what the great painting of China is. . . . It awakens intimate and vague sensations, impossible to seize, but of a limitless profundity; they pass one into another, gradually welling up until we are completely overcome by them. We cannot discern their origin or their end. The forms in Chinese painting have the appearance of still being partly in the clasp of the primeval clay. Or one might say that they appear through a layer of water so limpid, so calm, that it does not disturb the tones which have been fixed and immobilized under it for a thousand years.

Whether they tell us of a pollen of flowers, of the undefined shades on the throats of birds, or of the subtle colors that rise from the depths of opening fruits, the silk paintings of China have nothing in common with the object. They are states of the soul in the presence of the world, and the object is only a sign—deeply loved, certainly—which, according to the way it acts and combines with other objects, suggests that state of soul. The transformation is complete and constant. Thus, on a canvas the size of a napkin, a heron preens his plumage in the morning mist—and the immensity of space is suggested.

Space is the perpetual accomplice of the Chinese artist. It condenses around his paintings with such slow subtlety that they seem to emanate from it. The masters lay on their blacks and reds with gentleness and power, as if they were drawing them forth little by little from the patina of dark amber which they seem to have foreseen and calculated. Children play, women pass, and gods converse, but that is never what one sees. One hears peaceful melodies that light on the heart in waves of serenity.—Ella Faure, in "Medieval Art," translated from the French by Walter Pach

Christian Science is proving that the good and acceptable will of God can be seen operating among men. Every case of healing under Christian Science treatment—and such cases are multiplying daily—is a concrete instance of God's will done. It matters not what the problem may be; whether a sick body, a failing business, or a broken heart, the healing is always possible; for the very reason that the trouble is directly opposed to the will of God, and the healing is in direct consonance with it.

Many have found the most blessed sense of freedom and peace follow the humble letting go of human will and human plans. Many a one, looking for his healing through Christian Science, has found that the one thing necessary to bring that healing about was a complete surrender of responsibility, anxiety, and human effort to the confident, joyous certainty of God's infinite ability to care for His own. The successful demonstration of the government of divine Principle in human affairs opens all doors, removes all barriers, eases all burdens, and brings to light adequate efficiency, per- apacely, freedom, and dominion. God's universe is perfect. Perfection is the result of God's perfect will; therefore, every step toward freedom from the suffering imposed by ignorance is a step toward a clearer realization of His will.

We need not be in ignorance of God's will. The way to know His will and do it can become plain to all men. As with the attainment of any good, the first requisite is an earnest desire for good. On page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect." An earnest longing to know and to do the will of God opens the door to these angels; and then the way is clearly seen. The more we seek God and His infinite perfection, the more earnestly and fearlessly we shall pray, "Thy will be done," knowing that each clearer vision of the divine will brings us a step nearer to that ultimate perfection of dominion reached by the Master, who said, "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

## Energy

The will of God is an energizing power in every heart that submits to the guidance of its gentle influences.—Shorthouse.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

BRITISH payments to the United States on account of debts, says Premier Bonar Law, will necessarily be dependent upon the payments to Great Britain by its Continental debtors. If France and Italy fail to make substantial payment on their loans, and if Germany fails to meet its reparation obligations there will be no money in the British Treasury to meet American claims. Accordingly, the United States is asked to co-operate in plans for the general settlement of the problems arising from the inter-allied debts and the German reparations.

In passing, it may be noted that this is practically a restatement of the points in the Balfour note of last July. When that note was made public there was a general outburst of unfriendly criticism of it from the British political forces hostile to the Lloyd George Ministry. It was, in fact, one of the counts in the indictment of that Ministry, and one of the planks on which the present Administration at Westminster made its way to power. In his retirement Mr. Lloyd George may find a certain sardonic amusement in this acceptance by his triumphant opponents of what they had denounced in unmeasured tones as a compromise of the national dignity. The incident further justifies the contention of The Christian Science Monitor that the last general election in Great Britain was not fought on clearly defined issues, but was chiefly a struggle of the outs to get in.

But what is important now is the probable reaction of the American people to this frank declaration that payment even of the British debt to the United States is contingent upon the ability of Great Britain to collect from its Continental debtors. By the American people we do not mean those whose mental processes are either reflected or stimulated by the systematically anti-British press. From this element the cry will at once go up that Great Britain is seeking to evade payment of her just debts, and that the United States should lose no time in employing a collection agency—army and navy preferred.

Argument with extremists would be futile. Probably to cite the fact that the United States has evaded or ignored certain responsibilities which Europe fairly thought she had assumed at Versailles would be construed as unpatriotic. But it does seem fair and right to consider whether the British pronouncement on the subject of debt should be taken as another step in the process which is forcing the United States to enter upon the field of European reorganization or whether it affords one more reason for staying out.

When the British Premier declares that his Nation cannot pay its debts to the United States unless the Continental nations pay theirs to Great Britain, he presents to America the question whether it shall permit all Europe to go down in general bankruptcy, losing its own \$11,000,000,000 thereby, or whether it should step in, as the largest creditor, and, in order to save itself, save the rest of the world.

In the world of business this problem is constantly recurrent. Every man of affairs is continually confronted with the problem of whether or not to risk throwing good money after bad in the effort to save that which is in jeopardy. The business men who have been most successful have been those who approached this problem with consideration of the effect their action might have on the fortunes of their creditors rather than an eye single to their own profit.

The wholesale dealer who systematically helps his customers to "tide over a pinch" instead of forcing them to the wall is the one who builds for himself the most enduring fabric of success.

The United States today is confronted not only with the danger of a heavy, direct loss, but with the possibility that the European nations which are its largest customers may be economically destroyed. No intelligent course is open to it other than to strive in every way to avert such a disaster. Sacrifice of the principal debt would be less hurtful than destruction of the field of foreign trade. But with proper effort neither need result. "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it," and the nation willing to make sacrifice to the common good will share that good.

The Bonar Law pronouncement will compel action. Probably it will be first the action of financiers, seeking to protect present investments, and to conserve the field for new ones. But in the end the statesman must follow the international financier. No complete protection can be devised for the American dollar abroad without the participation of the United States in those political associations which seek to make Europe safe alike for its own investments, its people, its progress, and for civilization as a whole.

THE final scene of Japan's historic occupation of Shantung Province has been enacted. The Mikado's transports have steamed eastward out of Tsingtao's beautiful harbor. Military as well as civil authority in the Kiaochow district has reverted to Peking, and China's five-barred banner has been hoisted where for two dozen years have flown only the flags of Germany and Japan. It was to be regretted that an entirely peaceful curtain could not come down upon a drama which has threatened often and much, but, humanly speaking, that was too much to expect, the whole situation being so tense and so tangled. The Chinese bandits ran true to form, but all they could do was slightly to delay the long-desired evacuation.

So closes the act which well may be held to have opened three hours after the final plenary session of the Washington Conference on Disarmament, when

the delegations from the two great Oriental states, with Lord Balfour and Secretary Hughes accompanying, assembled without parade in the ballroom of the Pan-American Building. For it was there that, with an abundance of sealing-wax and scarlet ribbons, Mr. Shidehara and Mr. Sze set their names (in English characters) to a document designed forever to eliminate the Shantung controversy as a cause of friction in the Far East.

The scenes that had preceded, through two decades and more, had been kaleidoscopically interesting, to say the very least. Two German missionaries had been killed, a German fleet had menaced consequent action, a ninety-nine-year German lease to Kiaochow and the surrounding territory had been forced from Peking. The hitherto neglected port of Tsingtao had been improved and enlarged as the natives never had so much as dreamed—when came the war. With China's intervention in the struggle the lease lapsed, but before this Japan had occupied harbor and hinterland as ally of the western powers. Therefore followed diplomatic debating, boycotts on the one side and police pressure on the other, time itself making a bad matter worse, until at the American capital genuinely constructive steps were at last taken to right what all the world had come to see as wrong. Following the signing of the agreement as to evacuation, successive detachments of the Japanese gendarmes were withdrawn till in all the Sacred Province the Tsingtao garrison alone remained. According to the treaty, Japan was to leave the entire peninsula by Dec. 2, though there was extended a privilege of a sort of thirty-day grace. Tokyo has been forced to avail herself of a scant fortnight of this. China once again is mistress in this rich room of its vast mansion. The few minor issues remaining for mutual settlement are left to the joint decision of the Japanese Consul-General at Tsingtao and the regular Chinese authorities of the Province. What China is to do in that banditry matter is another story—and all her own.

COINCIDENT with the plan which has been worked out to conserve the waters of the Colorado River, accounted the third largest river in the United States, is that to apportion the impounded waters and to devote them to utilitarian uses among the people of the seven states through which the river flows. The project is a tremendous one, the prime object in erecting the great impounding dam at Boulder, in the states of Arizona and Nevada, being to protect the Imperial Valley, in California, more than 400 miles distant, from possible inundation during the annual June freshets, when the melting snows in the Sierra range send down millions of acre-feet of water. The Boulder Cañon dam, which will cost, according to estimates, \$45,000,000, will stand, at its base, 665 feet above sea level. It will be 600 feet in height, and its length at the top will be 1000 feet. There can be impounded behind this immense dam a volume of water equal to practically two years of the Colorado River's run-off. Both impounding reservoir and the dam itself are many times larger than the project at Assuan, on the Nile.

Now, it is interesting to note the fact that while the water conserved and made available for purposes of irrigation by the building of this immense dam will make possible the reclamation of more than 2,000,000 acres of arid desert land, the actuating cause of the expenditure of so vast a sum in its construction is the protection of the great areas of the Imperial Valley, in California, where there now reside some 75,000 prosperous people, with potential natural assets valued at almost a billion dollars. The history of the development of this vast domain is as interesting as any romance. The valley lies far below the level of the sea, and thousands of years ago was the bed of what really was the northern extension of the Gulf of California.

Into this gulf there flowed, and had for centuries, the turbid, silt-bearing waters of the Colorado River, bringing southward, at times when augmented by the melting snows in the mountains, a mixture of the soil, erosions and volcanic ash from the seven states through which the river flowed. These rich deposits, poured out of the mouth of the river century after century, finally formed a bar which extended entirely across the Gulf of California, shutting off the northern half thereof from the ocean, and forming what became known as the Salton Sea. But time at last wrought another important change. Gradually the waters of this artificial sea evaporated, though centuries were required before the work was completed, and there was spread out, naked, arid, and almost uninhabitable for other hundreds of years, what has come to be called the Imperial Valley. Human ingenuity directed to the reclamation of this garden spot, as rich as the Valley of the Nile, has made it an empire of prosperous homes, prolific in the production of the fruits and vegetables of the semi-tropical regions. But this valley lies, freakishly and unfortunately, from fifty to two hundred and eighty-seven feet below the level of the sea. And, stranger yet, the bed of the river which made the formation of the valley possible, has been raised, by the processes of accretion caused by the gradual deposit of silt, scores of feet above its former level. Now, through levees of its own crude construction, it carries its waters far above the borders of the surrounding country, threatening, at times of annual flood, to refuse longer to "carry on" until its natural outlet in the Gulf is reached, but to discharge its burden again where the Salton Sea once lay.

More millions have been expended in fighting back these threatening floods than will be expended in building the Boulder Cañon dam. And yet the safety of the great valley is not assured. Until the dam is completed there will remain the possibility of disaster, the discouraging fear that the toil and investments of years may be swept away, and that the encroaching waters may reclaim, for centuries to come, the Salton Sea which a kindlier dispensation has transformed into a garden.

But these processes of conservation will assure to the people of the Imperial Valley, as to thousands of ranch-

ers, orchardists and stockmen in the regions above and below the dam, sufficient water for use in irrigation at all times of the year. The dam will also become a power manufacturing site for the production and distribution of hydroelectric current available throughout a vast territory. It is estimated that the project will make possible the production of 600,000 horsepower of electric energy, which will lead at once to a saving of 25,000,000 barrels of oil now used in the development of power. But equally important is the conservation and impounding of the flood waters for purposes of irrigation. That steps have been taken to apportion and divide these waters is a matter of congratulation. By actual treaty entered into by the representatives of the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, pending the final ratification of the agreement by the legislatures of the several states, there has been made unnecessary that resort to litigation in the effort to establish contested water rights which has been a costly burden upon the people and industries of the west and southwest.

THERE is powerful impulse to heart-searchings in the analysis of the world's ills embodied in the declarations by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at The Hague. As the framers of these declarations see it—and back of them is the large body of thinking womanhood of the world—the peace treaties have failed to bring peace with freedom to the world because vital considerations have been ignored in their framing—the elements of conciliation, of respect for the basic rights of peoples, of the essential elements for disarmament and stability. Some of the views enunciated in this document merit the careful consideration of statesmen—of the very statesmen who have based the foundations of civilization on the quaking bog of resentment, of fear, and hence of the hatred that generates wars. It reads in part:

These treaties are contrary to the armistice terms and Wilson's fourteen points. They are inconsistent with the spirit of the League of Nations, as expressed in the Covenant, and do, in fact, "endanger the peace of the world"—vide Article XIX of the Covenant. They have proved disastrous alike to political and economic reconstruction on the basis of international co-operation and satisfaction of international interests. They have retarded the establishment of a League of Nations, universal, democratic, and fully effective.

Therefore, this conference demands a new peace, based on new international agreements, and its members resolve to work unrelentingly, by every means in their power, to bring about the convention of a world congress through the instrumentality of the League of Nations, or of a single nation, or of a group of nations, to achieve a new peace.

It is possible to disagree with some of the conclusions reached by the framers and backers of these declarations. But the world's disheartening experience of the past four years has amply convinced millions of thinking men and women that the peace treaties have fallen far short of achieving peace. The international atmosphere is surcharged with the animosities, the suspicions, and the resentments that work for present or future warfare instead of promoting the sense of world co-operation that is essential to the world's recovery. What the world wants—and sorely needs—is a radically changed texture and purpose of the present treaties. It needs a "new peace." In pledging themselves to work unrelentingly for that new peace, the women represented in the great gathering at The Hague deserve the fullest support of the world.

Two musical bureaux, or firms of concert managers, one forty years in existence and the other a comparatively few years, have lately consolidated, with offices in New York and with the United States and Canada, and presumably Mexico and Cuba, as their field of operations. The word used by the men at the head of the new organization to describe their undertaking is the fine and fashionable one, "constructive." Which may mean all kinds of things, according to how qualified. The amalgamation of the two concerns may be, for example, a financially constructive move; or, to speak in other terms, it may have a money-making purpose. Again, it may be artistically constructive; and in that case it will aim toward the strengthening of the position of North America as a musical continent.

But perhaps the word that the united managers employ so proudly may be taken as an effort to find an adjective corresponding to the phrase, "common sense." The merged firms, that is to say, may be doing what, on grounds of good and effectual business, they feel compelled to do because of late the American concert circuit has undergone such an enormous extension.

To look at the social aspects of the matter, music, which a few years ago in America was a pursuit chiefly for women, is now engaging the attention of vast numbers of men. They say the war has brought about the change, and they explain that those musicians who played and sang for the entertainment of the soldiers and sailors in camp are reaping today the reward of larger support, and are finding the masculine portion of their audiences more nearly balancing the feminine portion than ever before.

Great benefits the combined managements could be fancied as conferring on the public as well as on their artists and on themselves. Great harm, on the other hand, they could readily be imagined as doing, if they seek merely to control the services of singers and players, and if they show themselves disposed to encourage a lowering of the quality of their vocalists', pianists', and violinists' programs, for the sake of easy acclaim and quick box-office returns. The war-time musicians were obviously constructive in their labors, building better than they knew. The newly formed group of managers may get the right meaning for their word if they qualify it with some of the camp artists' disinterestedness.

## Editorial Notes

Nor the least remarkable feature of the recent attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Everest was the motion picture film of the climb, which has just been shown in London for the first time. This film describes the adventures of the party in considerable detail, and is indeed almost essential to a complete understanding of the difficulties and dangers its members were called on to face. The photography was done by Capt. J. B. L. Noel and involved some positively herculean achievements, the camera being carried thousands of feet higher than such a camera had ever been taken before. The pictures were developed as the expedition proceeded, partly in a tent by the Rongbuk Glacier, at a height of 16,500 feet, and partly in an improvised dark room in an old fort at Gyantse. Both the frost and dryness of the atmosphere affected the film somewhat, and in the high wind it was found impossible to keep dust entirely from it. Moreover, in some of the scenes photographed the snow is shown being blown to and fro with such velocity and in such volume that it looks like dense smoke. Yet in the face of these and many other difficulties the party persisted to the absolute limit of human endurance. 'Tis of such stuff that all the world's pioneers are made.

MUCH is heard these days of whole peoples in dire distress, but very little has been published of the situation in Montenegro. Yet this Nation is probably in as great need of assistance as any other nation in the world. It is true that it has persistently refused to join in any Balkan States confederacy, but this is not a reason for the frightful calamity which has descended upon it. Never, indeed, since the latter part of the fourteenth century has there been more tribulation among its people, for, aside from its well known difficult political conditions, Montenegro has been afflicted with the total failure of its crop. The harvest, which, even in ordinary times, is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population, this year has produced practically nothing. The population has been left virtually without food. The people have been compelled to sell their live stock to support themselves at least temporarily; there is no work and no way appears open for them to earn a living. These hardy mountaineers, who, defying all obstacles, have lived free and independent more than 500 years, are confronted this winter with sufferings almost beyond description. And the outside world has up to now scarcely even known a word concerning it.

A SINGULAR phenomenon in the recent municipal elections at Milan, Italy, is the almost complete disappearance of the Communists from the political arena. This is really the more remarkable because the Communists, not so very long ago, were particularly strong in this very city. Then, too, a significant aspect of the election is the fact that the Fascisti, it would seem, intend to use constitutional means hereafter to gain public recognition. Appearances, moreover, indicate that the Fascisti have gained many adherents from the ranks of former Communists, and without doubt, the result shows the general trend of sentiment in other sections of the country. The radical régime in the city, it is probably safe to say, has been to a large extent overthrown and the conservative elements have obtained a stronger foothold than they have had for some time. Just what effect the Fascisti will have on the future of Italy as a whole, however, time alone, of course, can tell.

WONDERFUL are the discoveries of the physical scientists, or, rather, wonderful they would have the world believe them to be. Thus, recently Dr. D. T. McDougal of the Carnegie Institution gave vent to the following:

Life in the last analysis consists of a series of correlated transformations of energy or chains of metabolism which take place in the liquid occupying the spaces of a colloidal meshwork. . . . The meshwork or more solid part of the jelly is in a perpetual state of alteration by hydration and dehydration.

Now we know all about it, and how much better off we all are in consequence!

REPRESENTATIVE FORDNEY's letter to the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League is a model in one respect—discourtesy. It is true that he favors, presumably sincerely and in all due earnestness, a bonus, and that the league does not; but even so, he should remember that others are entitled to their own opinion and that a courteous letter merits a courteous reply. The world as a general thing has graduated out of the state of thought represented by the old-time saw, "When you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

SOME remarkable discoveries have been made by an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History which has just come out of the desert of Gobi, in Manchuria, including the bones of a baluchitherium. It is to be hoped the beast was not as terrifying in the past as his name is made to be today. One can imagine a man of the Stone Age singing:

O Mary, go and call the baluchitherium home,  
And call the baluchitherium home,  
And call the baluchitherium home,  
Across the sands o' Dee!

COUNTY ATTORNEY W. F. SEAVER, who, according to a newspaper dispatch from Tulsa, Okla., "came into prominence" in the State recently when he declared that, as "the people of Tulsa do not want prohibition," he was not going to enforce it, has since suffered a total eclipse by his suspension and the appointment of his assistant as his successor.

ANYONE, even though he be a high official in a state, who denounces the Ku Klux Klan as a menace to America, and in the next breath declares for light wines and beer, to say the least, lays himself open to the charge of inconsistency. It is not necessary to be an upholder of the Klan to recognize that the Volstead law must be upheld.

### How Will America Take It?

### Dividing the Colorado's Waters

### The World's Plight as Seen by Women

### A "Con- structive" Amalgama- tion

### Tsingtao Follows Shantung